LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

At this time there is little indication of stormy weather in the near future, and in New England it will probably continue fair Saturday and Sunday, with southwesterly winds and somewhat warmer temperatures Saturday.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, JAN. 29.
Sun rises—7:01; sets, 4:55.
Moon sets—Morn.
High tide—4:30 a. m., 5 p. m.

TEACHERS' TEST

Arrangement Made With Board of Education.

BARTLETT SCHOOL TEACHERS STAND ON THEIR MERIT.

Fitness the Only Recommendation for Positions.

The meeting of the School board next Monday night will be of great importance.

At that time, the final arrangements made by the state board of education and the local school board as to the conduct of the Bartlett school in connection with the Normal school will be made known to the members of the committee.

Recently, George Conley of the state board of education and sub-committee of the Normal school was in the city and conferred with the committee on teachers—Messrs. Swapp, Farley, and Everett.

When the conference was ended, all hands agreed to maintain secrecy as to the business transacted until the School Board meets next Monday evening.

Their reason for so doing was that the matter should first come before the school committee before being made public. However, the plan decided upon, in some way or other, reached the ears of some teachers and they have conveyed it to others.

When a Sun reporter approached a member of the committee for confirmation of the story given below, he said that he was bound to keep his promise and must refrain from speaking on the matter.

However, it has been learned that for the present, the corps of teachers at the Bartlett school will not be changed. There are six regular teachers and half a dozen substitutes in the school now. The regular teachers will hold their places until June, anyway. In the meantime the places of the substitutes will be filled by teachers, probably from other cities, who will be recommended by Principal Coburn of the Normal school and elected by the School Board. It is expected that by March, all the substitute teachers will be dropped.

The committee was not disposed to transfer the regular teachers right away, realizing that the duty would be rather unpleasant. Instead, they decided to let each teacher stand on her merit. They will be given a fair trial until June to prove their worth and if by that time they do not render satisfactory service, they will be transferred to other schools. It is expected that should any teacher see that she is deficient, she will ask for her transfer and thus spare the committee the trouble of placing her in another school. This is an easy way out of it, for the committee and averts any criticism that might be offered were the changes made right away.

Judgment as to the fitness of the teachers will be passed by the Normal school people, and of course will be based solely on the teachers' work.

By such an arrangement, the teachers are placed in a rather strange competition, and much criticism of the plan is heard.

At next Monday night's meeting, substitute grammar school teachers will be elected to the regular corps, to fill at least a dozen vacancies now existing in the grammar schools of the city.

ON THE ICE TRACK.

This afternoon, at the new ice track, there will be a race between the horses of Messrs. Regan and Stiles, two heats in three, and tomorrow the big 12 entry race for a house lot will be started at 2 o'clock.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
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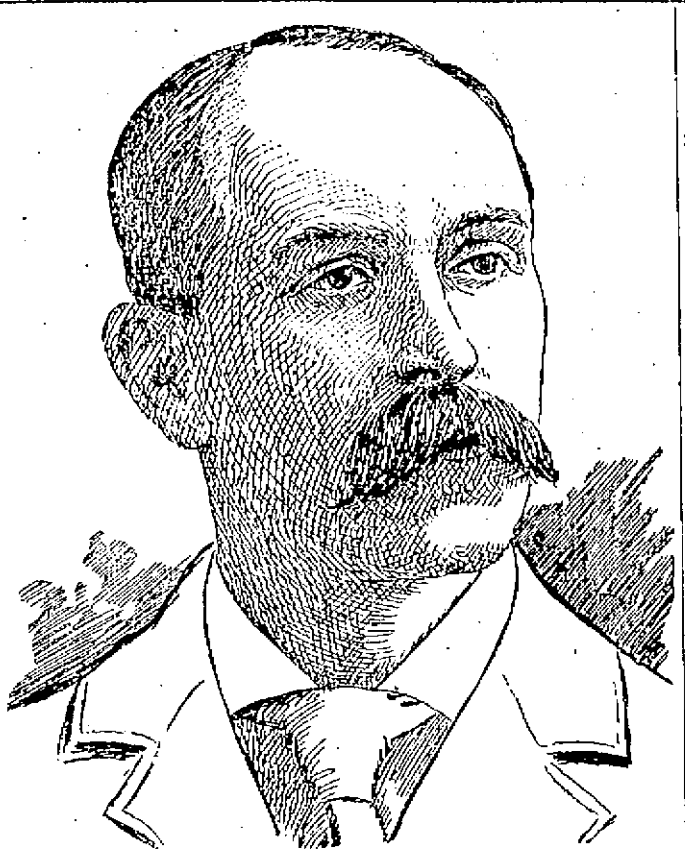
$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. ea. O'BRIEN BROS., Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.



GEORGE H. PITCHER, Superintendent of the Hancock Life Insurance Co.

INSURANCE MEN

Entertained by the John Hancock Insurance Co.

ANNUAL BANQUET AT ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Guests Present From Other Cities.

The John Hancock Life Insurance company banqueted its local agents last night at the St. Charles hotel.

It was in appreciation of their earnest efforts to advance a company's interests that the big concern entertained its efficient corps of employes. The company arrived at the St. Charles shortly after six o'clock, and for two hours partook of the courses of the exceptionally fine menu. Then the local superintendent, George H. Pitcher, acting as toastmaster, addressed the company of 100 guests. He spoke of his pleasure at seeing such a large gathering of men who were working for their own and the company's success, and advancement. He spoke words of welcome to the visiting agents and told of the pleasure they took in receiving their friends from other cities. He told of the company's business in this district; how it has increased under the careful attention given to the work by the agents.

Mr. Pitcher then introduced the following representatives of the company, who spoke of the work that is being done in their respective cities: Assistant Supt. of Agencies Weeks of Boston, Supt. Daniel J. Severance of Providence, R. I., Supt. John Bennett of Pawtucket, R. I., Supt. William G. Gibson of Roxbury, Supt. Timothy F. Donahue of Lawrence, Supt. Alfred White of Haverhill, Asst. Supts. George W. Mecum and George Simpson, Chelsea, Asst. Supts. Blake and Craven of Lawrence, Asst. Supts. Sharkey and Hill of Lowell. There were vocal selections by Agents William H. Mahoney of Lowell, McDonald of Lawrence, Asst. Supt. Collins and Agents McCabe and Dainton of Lowell.

The company sang "Auld Lang Syne" at his employes in particular, for with persed.

The occasion was one of the most enjoyable and enthusiastic that was ever conducted by the company.

During the evening, music was furnished by McElroy's orchestra.

Supt. Pitcher has been in Lowell six years and under his watchful eye and business care, the company has enjoyed a prosperity never before attained by it. There are five assistant superintendents in the local office, Messrs. M. J. Sharkey, Wm. S. Collins, James F. Pitcher, William C. Hill and Charles Cook. There are 45 local employes and the company has 16,000 policies in the city, 5000 of the holders of which are operatives. The local office does an annual business of $125,000. During Supt. Pitcher's administration the company has had but one law-suit and the decision in that was favorable to the company. Mr. Pitcher has been connected with the company 19 years.

POLICE COURT

Four drunks and all were released.

The case of Thomas Kelley and Eugene Donovan, charged with assault and battery took up most of the session.

TELEPHONE DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company held January 26, a dividend of $1.50 a share was declared, payable on Tuesday, February 15, to stockholders of record at close of business on Monday, January 31. The transfer book will be closed from Tuesday, February 1, to Tuesday, February 15, both days included.

Alderman and Mrs. E. B. Peirce will sail for Egypt in a few weeks.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

TRANSFER OF CO. D.

Lowell's Cadet Company to Leave the City.

CAP. KIMBALL HAS RESIGNED HIS COMMAND

And the Company Goes to Salem.

Company D, Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., is a thing of the past in Lowell.

At a special meeting last night, it came to an end as a Lowell organization.

Capt. Kimball announced at the meeting that he had resigned his captaincy of the company last Saturday, and that his resignation had been accepted. He also announced that Lieut. J. E. Spencer, who was present, had orders which he wished to read to the company. The lieutenant read the following orders.

Headquarters of Second Corps Cadets,
M. V. M., Salem, Jan. 27, 1898.
Special Order No. 1.

Capt. Geo. D. Kimball of this corps, having resigned his commission and received his discharge from the service, Lt. John E. Spencer of Co. A is hereby detached from the latetr company and assigned to the command of the detachment of this corps, located in Lowell and known as Company D, and he will at once make a complete inventory of all United States, state and corps, and company property now in the quarters of said Company D of Lowell and as soon as possible arrange for the transportation of the same to the armory of the corps in Salem, where suitable quarters will be assigned said Company D, and where, in the future, all armory drills and duty will be performed. Per order,

Lt.-Col. Samuel A. Johnson,
Andrew Fitz, 1st, Lieut. and Adjt.

The present members of the company will be given honorable discharges or be allowed to retain their membership in Company D at Salem, going there twice a month to drill. Lieutenant Worthen and the non-commissioned officers will still hold their rank in the corps.

MUSIC HALL.

An evening of rare merriment was enjoyed at Music Hall last night, with the Widow Brown. A lively two hours of pure, unadulterated fun, because the real Widow Brown wishes to convince you that she is the genuine one and exposes all the intrigues and plans of the young man who would like to take her place as governess to the two lovely girls who were to have been placed in her charge.

Such funny situations, such ludicrous events, no wonder audiences have grown weary with screams of merriment. Then the bright, catchy, up-to-date music, just the kind to drive away dull care and make one feel good-natured with everybody—all helping to make the Widow's visit a memorable one. The company is composed of some of the best dramatic and specialty talent and is under the management of Mr. A. Q. Scammon, whose name is connected with some of the finest theatrical enterprises on the road. Last night, a large audience witnessed the initial presentation in this city and the general verdict was that the show was clean, bright, up-to-date, and the company first class. Miss Telinia Evans as the "Real Widow Brown" was very pleasing, while she sang a beautiful Scotch song in a bewitching manner. William Clifton as the bogus Widow is the comedian of the play, while Lester A. Davis as the counterfeit widower in personifying Hiram Goodman, whose daughter he wished to wed, gave a racy performance. The show is the most comical and enjoyable that has been in this city for a considerable time.

51 Fur Lap Robes will be sold at Keyes' auction tomorrow for just what they will bring.

2 O'CLOCK

SUPT. J. J. HART

Will Resign From Merrimack Print Works

TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

Alexander Hobbs Will Probably Succeed Him.

Supt. John J. Hart of the Merrimack Print works, after 11 years of very meritorious service, is about to sever his connection with that company, to engage in a similar line of business for himself.

It is understood that assistant superintendent Alexander Hobbs will succeed him as superintendent.

Mr. Hart has announced no definite plans as to his future course as yet, and he has not decided as to the exact date of resignation.

His resignation will be regretted by shortly before, 11 o'clock and then distthem he was very popular.

Mr. Hart is a native of England and a product of Oxford University, and the leading technical schools of the United Kingdom. During his 11 years of service, he has been remarkably successful in the management of the affairs of the print works. He was one of the strongest advocates of the Textile school and since its opening has addressed its pupils.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—Miss Louisa Mitchell, 88 years of age, a native of Bridgewater who had for several weeks been visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Knowlton of Chelmsford, died at their home Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, the cause of death being old age. Miss Mitchell belonged to one of the old and noted families of Bridgewater. For twenty-five years she was a teacher in a primary department of a Boston school, Dorchester district, a position for which her sweet disposition and love for children admirably fitted her. Her nearest surviving relative is a sister, 90 years of age, living in New Jersey. Burial will take place at Bridgewater.

DE FORGE—Lydia DeForge, daughter of Teles and Mary DeForge, died yesterday at the home of her parents, corner of Hovey and Dalton streets, aged 17.

FUNERALS.

MACKIE—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Mackie took place from her late home in Congress street yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. The many floral offerings testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by her many friends. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. A quartette composed of Messrs. Molloy, Wirt, Burns and Foster sang the following selections: "Gathering Home," "Abide With Me," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The bearers were sons and relatives of the deceased. Interment was in the family lot in the Edson cemetery.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Mayor Bennett denies that he will be a candidate for Congress next Fall.

The water board met last night and transacted routine business.

Colonel Ruttan of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was in the city yesterday to examine the garbage cremator. He has been spending sevral days in the country studying the problem of disposing of garbage, and when in New York was advised to come to Lowell.

Supt. Tilton will not appoint an assistant just yet. He has only four men at work.

The committee on Memorial Tablets for Memorial Hall met yesterday afternoon. The following motion, offered by Mr. Smith, was passed:

"That the committee recommend that the tablets now in place in the Memorial building be suitably inscribed with the names of all soldiers or sailors who enlisted during the war of 1861 and 1865 to the credit of the city of Lowell and sacrificed thier lives in the service of the union during that times."

Upon motion of Councilman Fagan, it was voted to ask for an appropriation of $500 for the work. This would provide for the inscribing of the 373 names in gold.

Before adjourning Colonel Dimon took the committee about the hall and pointed out the necessity of the city providing a set of exhibition cases to contain the war relics being presented to the city.

THE CITIZEN'S COMPLIMENTS.

Readers of the Morning Citizen who also see the Mail, need no further evidence of the former's superiority than is presented by the papers published this morning. While the Citizen makes no pretension to being a blanket sheet, it does undertake to give and does give the best reports of all local events in which Lowell people are interested. In a word, readers of the Citizen get a great deal better paper for one cent than the readers of the Mail did for two, and this is the case week in and week out. And the people's appreciation of the bright and entertaining Citizen is shown by its having twice the circulation of the Morning and Evening Mail combined.—Lowell Citizen.

The Ayer Home trustees have adopted resolutions on the death of Mrs. Ayer in Paris.

LABOR'S CAUSE SUPREME

The Fund for New Bedford Strikers Rapidly Growing.

Sec. Hart of New Bedford Addresses the Lowell Weavers—Mr. Connolly Insults Organizers of the Federation of Labor Causing the First Ripple of Discord Since the Cut Down.

Still the sympathizers with the New Bedford strikers continue to send in their contributions to the fund for the strikers.

They are fully in accord with The Sun's opinion that the present strike in New Bedford should be made a union strike, one in which New Bedford takes the aggressive and strikes the blow, while being supported, backed and encouraged by the cotton operatives of Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., and the mill towns of Rhode Island.

The strikers at Fall River have surrendered. That is the proper way to do. No petty little strikes will avail anything for the cause of labor.

Supt. Pitcher of the Hancock Life Insurance company, says that his employes are ready to contribute $25 a week if necessary.

Today's lists starts off with a ten dollar subscription from Martin Moran of South street. Mr. Moran, like the other contributors on the list thus shows where his sympathies lie.

John Drain, the well known and popular dry goods dealer at 11 Gorham street, shows his sympathy for the New Bedford strikers by giving voluntarily and aiding the good cause with a $5.00 note. Mr. Drain says that no one can appreciate more keenly than he the condition of the mill operatives as he was one of them himself before he entered the dry goods business. He sincerely hopes that the strikers will win and that the day is not far distant when labor organizations of every description will be so banded together by fraternal ties that a merchant who does not keep union goods in his store will find that it will be impossible to do business. The only way in his judgment to combat against the injustice of the Arkwright club is in unionism; in union there is strength.

The receipts to date amount to $301,-50. Today's contributors are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$265.50
Martin Moran, South street	10.00
Frank Lang	.25
John Drain, Gorham street	5.00
Anthony Robinson, Church street,	1.00
P. Whtson, Jr., Charles street	1.00
W. D.	.50
Michael McGlinchey, Gorham St.,	1.00
G.	.50
B. M. Freeman	1.00
Patrick Fitzgillon	1.00
M. Murphy	1.00
Sympathizer	1.00
John Nolan	2.00
C. F. O'Nell	.25
John Silva, Gorham street	.50
M. J. Guilfoyle, Gorham street	1.00
Smith & Castel, Gorham street	2.00
Arthur McCann, Gorham street	.50
T. B.	.25
Thomas Sheeley	1.00
J. H. McDermott	1.00
A Friend, F.	.25
A Friend T, Little Appleton street,	.50
C. H. Frost, Central street	.50
Total	$301.50

STIRRING EPISODES.

In the midst of their great success, Lowell's labor circles are widely stirred by a rupture between the leaders and as a result the good work that was going on uninterruptedly is somewhat retarded.

The trouble occurred at the weavers' meeting when Mr. Connolly of the Mule Spinners' union and principal local organizer turned down Secretary H. S. Mills of the National Union of Textile Workers of America and Thomas F. Tracey, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who, with Louis W. Weeks, district organizer of the A. F. of L., attended the meeting for the purpose of addressing it.

Even Secretary Matthew Hart of the New Bedford weavers was accorded a lukewarm reception after having come from New Bedford purposely to address the weavers. Mr. Hart, however, made a fine address, while the others went away.

These Federation speakers have been going through New England, speaking in the interest of organized labor and President Gompers is expected here early in February.

They believe in affiliating all the trades in national unions by themselves while Mr. Connolly's idea is to put all crafts in one great central body. Mr. Connolly is also favorable to Mr. T. P. Cahill's scheme, the National Textile Workers of America, a new organization formed by Mr. Cahill and which has received, through its platform the wrath of the socialist labor people.

Messrs. Tracey and Mills claim that Mr. Cahill was expelled from the National Union of Textile Workers and started this new body after his expulsion. They claim also that the organization is known only in Lawrence, Mr. Cahill's home.

Messrs. Mills and Tracey have been here for several days with Mr. Weeks, who by the way, does not pull in very strongly with Mr. Connolly. They anticipated a cold reception from the latter, but hardly expected such a slap in the face as was given them.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mills went to Lawrence, but was not allowed to speak, owing, he says, to Mr. Cahill's influence.

Messrs. Mills and Tracey in support of their Federation, argued well that in the event of trouble here, the unions need outside aid and the way to obtain it is by being affiliated with a national body, the A. F. of L., which includes unions all over the country. With simply their local resources, they could not carry on a strike for any length of time.

Mr. Mills announces that any of the Lowell unions that are desirous of obtaining information relative to the National Union of Textile Workers of America will receive the same by addressing H. S. Mills, Box 520, New Bedford, Mass.

GOMPERS COMING HERE.

Yesterday, Mr. Tracey received a letter from President of the American Federation of Labor Samuel Gompers, in which the latter stated that he would be in this vicinity between February 5 and February 12, and that it was his intention to visit Lowell at that time. He will probably be accompanied by P. J. Maguire of Philadelphia, first vice president of the A. F. of L., and general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. Mills received the following despatch from Mr. Maguire yesterday:

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1898.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America will help sustain the National Union of Textile Workers and the cotton operatives of New Bedford in their struggle against pauper wages and slavish conditions. We are with you to the end in this noble fight for independent manhood and honorable womanhood.

—P. J. Maguire.

Mr. Mills will return to New Bedford today and Mr. Tracey will go to Worcester, returning here next Tuesday.

THE WEAVERS MEETING.

The meeting at which the rupture occurred was that of the new Weavers' union in Burkes' hall, it having been previously announced that Secretary Matthew Hart of the New Bedford weavers would address them. As a result about 600 assembled, the majority being ladies. Mr. Hart came late in the afternoon, but no one representing the union received him. He was introduced to several of the local labor men by a Sun reporter and shortly before 8 o'clock visited the Burkes' hall. There was quite a gathering there and an orchestra furnished music.

Messrs. Weeks, Tracey, Mills and Ward, all representing the American Federation of Labor, went up there, too, doubtful if they would be allowed to speak, for the union appears to allow Mr. Connolly to speak for it.

When the Federation men entered, they ran up against Mr. Connolly and were told that they could not speak at that meeting and after a time they retired.

Speaking of the action of Mr. Connolly, T. F. Tracey said:

"At the last meeting of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Nashville, Tenn., the body, in anticipation of labor troubles in the East, voted in case of any differences arising between labor and capital, to lend the moral and financial support of the federation to aggrieved operatives and to also assist them by given them, free, the services of organizers.

"When the Lowell operatives were threatened with a cut-down, the federation at once sent on organizers to assist the operatives. We have been here several days and have been doing all we could do to aid in organization and in the strengthening of the unions.

"Last night, I with other organizers and officers of national unions, went to the hall and asked Mr. Connolly the privilege of briefly addressing the meeting. To my surprise and to the surprise of all, Mr. Connolly turned upon me with a frown and ordered us out in strong terms saying: 'We have no use for the American Federation of Labor or its representatives. We've had enough of your guff and we're done. The operatives are heartily sick of listening to windy speeches. You are nothing but bores.'"

Henry S. Mills, secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers of America, also complained of the harsh treatment he received at the hands of Mr. Connolly.

Said he: "I came here in the interest of labor and to point out the advantages that would accrue to the recently organized weavers by becoming affiliated with the National Union of Textile Workers of America.

"Judge my surprise when I made my request to Mr. Connolly to be privileged to make a brief address to the meeting when I was refused and was railed at in a most profane manner and driven from the hall.

"I wish to state that it was my intention to express to the weavers the fallacy of organizing by districts or localities instead of by industries.

"I also desired to point out to them the advantages that would come to them by being affiliated, through the National Union of Textile Workers of America, with the American Federation of Labor.

"The opportunity I sought was denied me by Mr. Connolly and I desire to call the attention of the weavers of Lowell to this fact."

Mr. Kinsella, representing Mr. Connolly, said to one of the reporters present: "This course was taken because the Weavers' union has no time to waste in listening to attacks upon another textile organization. These men are making a drive against Mr. Cahill of Lawrence, and while I believe in the American Federation and do not take much stock in Mr. Cahill's movement, we do not care to mix up in any of their quarrels. When the proper time comes, some action will be taken, either to form a local federation or to affiliate with a national body, as the members of the union may vote."

Mr. Hart was then received, not any too cordially and after Mr. Kinsella called, to order, Mr. Hart was introduced.

SECRETARY HART'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hart opened with a review of the circumstances leading up to the strike the action of the Arkwright club, and the cut-down. He pointed out the fact that in the past eight months, the weavers have been cut down 15 per cent, by the lengthening of cuts and the changing of styles.

He then spoke on the strike in general and said that as the strikers were dependent upon outside financial aid and as New Bedford's fight is Lowell's fight, it behooved the Lowell weavers to contribute their personal mite for the fund. He didn't ask anything from their treasury, but would like their personal contributions, however small.

The weavers' lines matter was touched upon by Mr. Hart, who related the circumstances of a case that has been in court for a year in relation to this matter. The case has been carried to the full bench of the Supreme court and that body had handed down a receipt asking for a clearer statement of facts. The New York Journal, he said, has agreed to take up the case and fight it to a finish at its own expense. J. W. Cummings, Esq., of Fall River is counsel and when the end comes, the manufacturers will find themselves in a bad fix, for if the case is decided favorably to the weavers, the manufacturers will be criminally liable for violations of the law and the penalty will be $100 for the first offense and $800 for subsequent offences. The weavers will push every case that comes to their attention.

Mr. Hart then invited the weavers to stand firmer than they ever have stood before. He did not wish to chide them, but he could not help remarking the fact that they never think of organizing until the time of trouble. Then they flock to the unions. "Of course," he said, "it is better late than never, but still the proper and only time to prepare for war is in time of peace."

In speaking of the condition of the strikers, Mr. Hart said that if the strikers can hold out until after March 17, the manufacturers will be obliged not only to restore the cut-down, but also to advance wages in order to get some of them back to work, as after that time the fishing is good and there are plenty of boats. The strikers, he said, are deeply grateful to the Lowell Sun for its efforts in their behalf and he expressed the wish that they had more such friends. The strikers today

(Continued to Page Three.)

THE ONLY REASON why we don't advertise a mark down sale is that our original prices were made on that basis, and they've not been touched by the "stock reduction" sales.

Take for instance
Our Men's heavy black all wool Cheviot suits
at $3.75.
And
Our Men's heavy all wool plaid suits
at $3.95.

We don't claim they're worth much more, but you'll find suits no better than these, one and two dollars higher at the "mark down" sales.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gilden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

TO INVESTIGATE STRIKES

A Proposition That the Governor Appoint a Committee of Five.

Inquiry as to Differences Between New England and the South—Necessary Legislation if Any to be Reported—The Battle in Cotton Mills.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Senator Williams of Norfolk has introduced a bill in the legislature which may have a bearing on the discussion over Mr. Flynn's textile investigation order. It provides for the appointment by the governor of a committee of five to investigate the subject of cotton manufacturing in the commonwealth. One member shall be chairman and two will represent manufacturing interests and two labor interests. The committee is to ascertain how the present conditions in Massachusetts compare with and differ from those in other states. Rates of wages paid, comparative efficiency of the labor employed, and the machinery utilized; the general economic advantages and disadvantages; hours of labor and their effect, and what legislation, if any, is needed are to be reported upon.

The committee is to have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and may employ clerical and other assistance. Each member would receive as compensation $5 for each day's actual service. The committee is to report in print to the legislature of 1899, or before the second Wednesday in January. Its powers to terminate then. If legislation is recommended, it shall be accompanied by bills. The bill gives no authority to the committee to send for papers.

BACKBOYS IN SPINNERS' UNION.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 28.—At a general meeting of the Mule Spinners' association of Rhode Island last night, applications were received from 430 backboys in the various mills throughout the state for permission to join the association. The request was granted, and a committee of five appointed on rules governing the membership of the new acquisition.

A communication was received from the spinners, who, with other employes of the White Rock mill of B. B. & R. Knight, are now on strike, asking the association to give what assistance it could offer towards a settlement. State Secretary Fallon was instructed to go to the mill and ascertain the condition existing, and to take such steps as in his judgment he deems necessary.

A complaint was received from the operatives, including the spinners, of the Warren Manufacturing company at Warren, regarding the running of overtime. The complaint was to the effect that the employes could not see why the mill should run overtime in view of the glutted condition of the market. Mr. Fallon was instructed to see the agent regarding the complaint.

FRAME SPINNERS SURRENDER.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 28.—The strike interest in this city resolves itself around the situation at the King Philip mills, the difficulties in the other mills having practically been settled. The surrender of the frame spinners at the Fall River Iron Works company's mills has ended the only other strike of large proportions, and at the Sagamore the places of the discontented have so far been filled as to practically end the difficulty there.

The attitude of the carders is still a matter of uncertainty and there may be trouble with them, although every effort will be made to settle all differences with them. Their grievances are on account of alleged excesses in the reduction, and it is not improbable that compromises may be made to prevent a strike.

The disposition on the part of the labor leaders as well as manufacturers to avoid a strike and the wise counsel against such a method of settling disputes have borne good results, and in numberless cases a conference between agent or superintendent and the discontented ones has resulted in an amicable settlement of trouble.

THE LEWISTON SITUATION.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 28.—There is no prospect of a settlement between the strikers and the managers of the Androscoggin mill, but the strikers are confident that they will win inside of three months, as the business men are showing practical sympathy, having contributed about $2000. Plans are being made to give a ball for the benefit of the strikers, and a distribution depot is being talked. The strikers are receiving assistance from the national union. As time goes by the determination on the part of the strikers to hold out grows stronger.

STRIKERS' VICTORY.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 28.—The lasters' strike at the factory of Noyes & Read was settled yesterday in favor of the strikers, the firm agreeing to restore prices and give the men their old places in the factory. About 50 men went out when the cut was made about three weeks ago.

HER 100TH BIRTHDAY.

TODAY MRS. SALLIE WEED OF MERRIMAC CELEBRATES.

Merrimac, Mass., Jan. 28.—Today, Mrs. Sallie Weed of Merrimac will complete 100 years of life. She is hale, hearty, cheerful and active for one so advanced in age. Her mind is bright and alert.

She was born ten months after the inauguration of John Adams, the second president of the United States.

Sallie was married in 1819 to Amos Weed, a carpenter, farmer and a man prominent in town affairs. There were eight children born to them, only two of whom are now living, Amos, recently returned from California, and Judith (Mrs. Kimball), aged 71, with whom Sallie lives on Main street, which in her early days was a wilderness.

JUGGLING THE TRUTH.

In the February number of the Arena says the Haverhill Gazette, editorially, the intelligent readers of that meritorious publication are invited by J. M. Foster, a writer upon the subject of "Secret Societies and the State," to believe the moss-covered, worm-eaten statement that there is under way in his country a Jesuit conspiracy to rule the government by a resort to methods peculiar to members of the order and that it will ultimately become necessary to expel them. Mr. Foster says:

"What the Jesuits have done in France through the Masonic lodge, they may do in the United States. We know that Jesuit priests are in 100,000 confessionals in our country, and these are so many telephones bringing them into speaking communication with our homes, offices, schools, courts, churches and legislative halls. Many of our great cities are in the hands of Jesuits. Some of our legislatures are under their power. The Jesuits at Washington have a way of bringing senators and representatives to their way of thinking. The daily press of the country is largely under their hand. They are making a deadly assault upon our public schools. The time is near when our government will be compelled to follow the example of the continent and expel the Jesuits."

Without concerning ourselves with what these wicked Jesuits have done or left undone in connection with the French Masonic order, attention is called to the words: "We know that Jesuit priests are in 100,000 confessionals in our country and that the daily press is under their control.

Both statements are unqualified falsehoods, conceived in ignorance and born of malice. By reference to Hoffman's Directory an authorized publication, which contains full and accurate data of the Roman Catholic dioceses in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and a good portion of the rest of the world beside, we find that in the United States in 1895, which was the date of publication, including fathers, scholastics, and lay brothers, there were about 650 Jesuits, all told, which number is quite a falling off from the army of 100,000 conspirators whose sinister plottings are revealed by the Arena writer.

With reference to his unsupported statement that the daily newspapers are largely under their hand, the answer is, in brief, the man does not know what he is talking about. He cannot produce a scintilla of evidence that any daily newspaper, large or small, printed in the United States, is dominated by any religious order and the Gazette dares him to produce the proof, or else go into his hole.

SPY DISCOVERED.

AT A MEETING OF LAWRENCE TEXTILE WORKERS.

The meeting of the United Textile Workers Wednesday evening in Carpenters' hall, Lawrence, was largely attended and a most exciting one. While the situation was discussed in its many phases, no definite action was taken. The speakers impressed upon the operatives that the prime move should be to organize and 70 new members were enrolled.

During the meeting some one discovered a man taking notes. He approached him and the man hastily put his note book under his coat. It was pulled from his coat and the meeting was made aware of the note taker and he was at once denounced as a spy. The union unanimously voted to have him removed from the hall. He protested but signs pointed to a "throwout" and he left. The man is known to the union as once having been expelled from a local labor union.

The incident caused considerable excitement and the whys and wherefores were discussed. Many opinions were advanced as to who had employed the man, but this matter was left to be discussed at a later meeting.

A MONTH IN JAIL

The Sentence Imposed Upon Car Conductor.

FOR THROWING A BOY OFF THE CAR.

For Alleged Non Payment of Fare.

Charles D. Osborn, a conductor on an Everett & South Boston electric car has been convicted in the South Boston court of using too much force in ejecting Henry M. Curry. While returning from the evening High school, Curry's friend paid two fares, and later Osborn insisted that only a single one had been paid.

Curry refused to pay a second fare, when Osborn dragged him out and threw him from the platform while the car was moving rapidly.

The conductor claimed that Curry was intoxicated at the time, and that was why he put him off the car. This statement, however, failed to have any influence with Judge Fallon, as the young man had left school only a half hour previous to the assault.

Judge Fallon found Osborn guilty, and sentenced him to the House of Correction, South Boston, for one month. Osborn appealed and was held under $300 bonds for the superior court.

WILL GIVE TRANSFERS

BILL FOR THE JOINT USE OF THE SOUTH SIDE STREET RAILWAY TRACKS.

Manager Sullivan of the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway company, was before the committee on street railways at the State House yesterday to advocate a bill that will permit his road and the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill road to jointly use the tracks through Andover.

One road, the Lowell & Suburban, has a location as far as Fish brook, in Andover, while the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill has a location, coming from Lawrence, to the same point. These roads desire to use their tracks jointly, and legislative action is necessary, as the railroad commission-

Ever since the mayor revoked the permit, Colonel Sweeny, representing the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill road, appeared with Mr. Sullivan in advocacy of a bill that would give them this right.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the fare from the transfer station in Lowell to that in Lawrence would be 15 cents, and that free transfers from one road to the other would be granted.

Major E. T. Rowell stated that the Lowell people would be well pleased with this system of transfer, which they do not enjoy.

There was no opposition to the bill and the hearing closed.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The statement that Jim Corbett had signed articles sent out broadcast on Tuesday night was the natural sequence of the controversy that has been running in serial form in the daily papers for the past two months the parties at issue being Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion, and James J. Corbett, exemplar of fashion and professional "elevator" of the ring.

Jim has woke up to the fact that he has been making many bad breaks of late and his latest—the attack on Sher—was one that naturally reacted very seriously on the box office receipts of the "Naval Cadet." Now, Corbett in a desire to square himself, comes to the front with a statement to the effect that he had signed articles to box Fitzsimmons before an organization controlled by George Considine of Detroit.

Kid McCoy keeps on talking and issuing statements right and left about his willingness to fight Corbett or Fitzsimmons, but he seems to forget that a man named Choynski has a money forfeit posted in New York for the past three weeks asking for a match with the lanky Hoosier. Choynski is clearly entitled to consideration from McCoy, for Joe had a record that any pugilist may well be proud of. He was never forced to stay in a ring with a black Jack over his head and he was never known to show the white feather, no matter how hard or how often he was hit. McCoy, on his first trip East, did not make an enviable reputation as a game man, and there is a man in Boston at the present time who seconded the Kid in one of his fights in New Bedford who will bear me out in the statement that threats alone kept McCoy in the ring on that occasion. The Kid feared his second more than he did his opponent and by a strange freak of fortune, the big end of the money came to McCoy after he had told his second that he did not want to go on with the match.

Yet McCoy tells men like Choynski and Maher that they are "second-class" and he is anxious to meet first-class men only. True, the Kid expreses a willingness to meet Choynski at the middleweight limit. Joe cannot make that figure and live. Kid McCoy's inconsistency in this matter makes him the laughing stock of the sporting fraternity. Creedon and McCoy fought for the "middleweight" championship of the world at catch weights, each weighing close on 170 pounds, yet McCoy refuses to make a match with Choynski on the same terms. Why?

SOLD THE HOTEL.

Lawrence, Jan. 28.—The Franklin House was sold Tuesday night by Proprietor A. C. Fowler to Mr. E. B. Knight of Merrimac. Mr. Knight is an insurance agent.

The new proprietor assumed charge Wednesday morning. It is stated that Mr. Fowler has severed all connection with the hostelry and will have no further charge over it.

Both of the clerks, A. M. Willey and E. C. Willey, will still remain in their former positions. It will be remembered that the license granted to Mr. Fowler was revoked and so it would be impossible to obtain a license until another year had elapsed. This is probably one of the reasons of the change.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

TO STOP SPITTING

In the Street Cars Is a Difficult Task.

RIGID MEASURE IN BOSTON AND SURROUNDING CITIES.

But the Chewers Continue to Expectorate.

Lowell has not yet taken any action towards preventing passengers from spitting in street cars and public conveyances. It would, perhaps, be useless, as the tobacco chewers are very numerous here, and the juice is not good for the stomach.

The nuisance of spitting in the street cars having continued with little abatement, notwithstanding the action of the boards of health of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Chelsea, Everett, Medford, Arlington, Watertown, Newton and Brookline, prohibiting under penalty of $100 spitting in street cars, and the posting of notices calling attention to such action in the cars of the Boston elevated railway company, further measures seemed unnecessary in order to make effective the prohibitions of spitting by the board of health.

After careful consideration the Boston elevated railway company has decided to provide cards to be given quietly to offenders against this rule.

A general order has been issued reading as follows:

Boston Elevated Railway Company.
Office of the Second Vice President.
General Order No. 2.
To Conductors.

Conductors will hereafter be required always to be supplied with notices as per sample hereto attached.

These notices will be issued in pads of 100, and it will be the duty of conductors and they are hereby instructed, to keep a vigilant outlook for all passengers spitting in their cars, and upon observing any passenger so offending, to politely hand him one of these notices.

Care must be taken to avoid controversy with passengers, but it is the conductor's duty to see that his car is kept in a clean and attractive condition and that no passengers by their conduct or language offend other passengers.

—C. S. Sergeant, Second Vice Pres.
81 Milk street, Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1898.

The notice is as follows:

"The Boston Elevated railway company would respectfully call your attention to the fact that "spitting in street cars is forbidden under penalty of $100, by the orders of the several boards of health of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Arlington, Watertown Newton and Brookline."

Persons violating the above orders are liable to arrest and fine.

It is not believed that this offense against decency and health is committed with intent by persons who spit in the cars, but thoughtlessly, and it is the hope of the railway company that this quiet method of calling attention to the prohibition of such action, will be well received by its patrons.

SANG FOR POLICE

CAMBRIDGE SALVATIONISTS AND THE POLICE HAVE A SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.

There was a clash between the Cambridge police and the branch of the Salvation army Thursday night in Cambridge and there may be serious results if there is not a change in manner on the part of the local commander, Henry Kernochan.

Ever since the mayor revoked the permit to hold meetings in Central Square the army has paraded every night and instead of ending up with a circle and singing and exhorting, they have continued the services marching.

The army claims that if they kept moving, they were not violating any law, and they have a song which they sing on the parades, the burden of it being "Keep a-moving; for the police are watching."

Deputy Chief Batcheller now proposes to go to court and get a warrant for the commander for disturbing the peace.

Thursday night there was a crowd of fully 500 people in the square, and it was almost impassable. The police were mocked in song, and finally the deputy collared the leader and got his name.

TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

The arrangements for the annual festival of St. Peter's parish were made by the young men of the parish last night.

The affair will be held in Associate Hall Thursday evening, February 17, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's Tabernacle society. James F. Miskella was elected general manager, and Daniel F. Carroll will act as floor director. The Imperial minstrels will furnish a short entertainment, followed by dancing. There will also be novel dances and specialties by children of the parish.

The Murray club met at the residence of Rev. C. E. Fisher last night.

LEATHER DEALER

Is Said to be an Embezzler.

HE HAS ABSCONDED AND IS WANTED.

The Sum of $20,000 Also Gone.

Boston, Jan. 28.—A warrant has been issued by Judge Adams for the arrest of Abraham Tebbitts, a leather dealer, charging him with the embezzlement of $1465 from a Roxbury currier. The charge is a specific one, and represents only one of a dozen of a similar nature which have been brought against Tebbitts by various leather firms of the city. The firms all agree that Tebbitts obtained the leather, which in the aggregate amounts to $30,000, on the representation that he would raise the money on the bills of lading and turn the proceeds over to the various parties selling the leather. It is known that Tebbitts did raise something over $20,000, but none of the firms has been paid, and Tebbitts has apparently disappeared, after turning a greater portion of this money into United States bonds through three prominent bond houses of this city. The firms now believe that they were victimized by Tebbitts, and it was upon their representation that the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Tebbitts has not been seen in Boston since Tuesday afternoon, when he was at his office. Next morning his clerk told the police that the books, which had been placed in the safe, were found outside. Tebbitts himself did not appear, and he has not been since seen. He is 45 years old, and has been ill with dyspepsia for some time. He walks with a noticeable stoop of the shoulders. Most of the goods have been shipped on various vessels to Europe. The bills of lading are in the possession of the bankers that advanced the money on them.

BOWLING NEWS.

At the armory alleys last night, the Co. C rollers, with Stevens rolling like a champion, had no difficulty in defeating Co. G. The score:

Team Two, Co. C—Fowler, 431; Delmadge, 398; Stevens, 532; Willoughby, 285; Ashworth, 411; totals, 2160.

Team Five, Co. G—Hunton, 330; Crowell, 413; McKinnon, 402; Magoon, 366; Wyman, 361; totals, 1911.

Team Five in the Vesper duck pin tournament wasn't in it for a string with Team Four last night. The score:

Team Four—Flint, 246; Preston, 232; Cady, 234; Carney, 236; totals, 910.

Team Five—Boardman, 232; Robertson, 214; Banks, 205; French, 240; totals 891.

GOING TO KLONDIKE.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. B. Bruce, of Lawrence, accompanied by Agent Robert Redford of the Arlington mills, and Mrs. Redford, leave Saturday for Montreal, Canada, to meet Mr. Bruce's son, David, and his wife, the latter formerly Miss Carrie Wainwright, and family, comprising three children, from Seattle, Wash., where young Mr. Bruce has been located for several years, having risen to the position of superintendent of the union street railway.

David Bruce will remain in Lawrence about five days, when he will depart for the Klondike region leaving his family here. Mr. Bruce recently sent in his resignation to the street railway company in order to carry out his plans. The board of directors, instead of accepting his resignation, voted to grant him a ten-months leave of absence.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.

The Lowell Irish society will meet in the Knights of Columbus hall, Associate Building, Sunday afternoon, to elect officers and arrange for the observance of St. Patrick's Day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO. AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

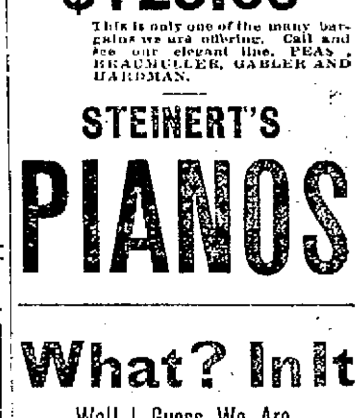
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

M. STEINERT & Sons Co.
34 Prescott Street.



We Are Lowell's Leaders.
Upright Piano
$125.00
This is only one of the many bargains we are offering. Call and see our elegant line. PEASE, BEAUMULLER, GABLER AND HARDMAN.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS

THE LEGISLATURE

Bill to Regulate the Working Hours

IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE STATE.

Other Matters of General Interest.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Senate bills, petitions—Majority vote, not plurality, to elect in political conventions; controller of county accounts shall examine accounts of truant schools; secretary of state may sell copies of the Bradford manuscript for $1 each; caucuses in Boston to open at noon, caucus officers to be paid $6 each; minors under 18 and women in mercantile establishments not to be employed more than 58 hours a week, except between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1; assessment life insurance companies prohibited from using mortuary funds for running expenses; applicants for admission to bar who petitioned and were examined before Jan. 1, 1898, need not take state examinations.

House petitions, bills, orders, resolves—Boston to have local option by districts in the licensing of the sale of liquors; board of excise commissioners in Boston to issue licenses; police, including sergeants and captains, to have one day off in 27; county and special commissioners of Middlesex to be chosen by people of the county; South Hadley to refund $21,000 of its debt; graduates of professional and scientific departments to have right to vote for overseers of Harvard college; the book "Black Beauty," to be used as a supplementary reader in schools; pounds and stationary fishing apparatus to be removed from state's waters; time to be defined during which persons may be imprisoned for nonpayment of fines; horseshoers to be registered; board of registration in pharmacy may inspect druggists' books recording sales of poisons; local authorities may grant half-holidays to public employes; tenement houses over four stories high in Boston must be first-class; Wednesday half-holiday for employes in mercantile establishments in July, August and September, such employes not to labor more than 60 hours weekly, except between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1; board of license commissioners in every town and city having no license to regulate sale of liquor for medical purposes; janitors in militia companies to get $125 yearly; pianos in use to be exempt from taxation; license commissions may override objections of abutters; assignment of salary shall not authorize collection of more than the amount due, interest not over 12 percent; superior court to have same jurisdiction as supreme court over petitions for dissolution of corporations; acts relating to the taxation of vessels in foreign carrying trade to be extended five years longer; wheels of all vehicles over 600 pounds, excepting tipcarts, without springs, to have tires not less than three inches wide, tipcarts four inches.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Daniel McElin of Blackstone, Mass., was found lying in a road with both feet frozen.

Senaotr Hale entertained ex-President and Mrs. Harrison at luncheon in his committee room at the national capitol yesterday. The vice president and a number of senators were also present.

The Bloomfield hotel in Mt. Sterling, Ills., was burned last night with almost the entire block adjoining. Albert Pieper was killed by a falling wall and Contrable Snodgrass and two other men were injured. Loss, $100,000.

The senate committee on military affairs has reported a bill providing that cadets to West Point should not be appointed unless they are bonafide residents of the districts represented by congressmen making the appointment.

Nathan H. Poor of Peabody, Mass., probably its best known citizen, died from old age yesterday. He was town clerk from 1855 to 1896 and had been a selectman for 32 years, treasurer for 26 years and assessor for 23 years. During the war he was collector of internal revenue. A widow and 10 children survive him.

BUNCOED HIS WIFE

REED'S WIFE BELIEVED HIM TO BE A LIQUOR DRUMMER.

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. George Spencer, wife of the alleged bunco steerer under arrest in Massachusetts, left Plainfield yesterday for the home of her parents in New York state, and her household goods will be shipped in a few days.

She says her husband deceived no one more than herself as to his occupation. He had always told her that he was a traveller for a wholesale liquor house, and he carried out the deception so cleverly that she was completely dumbfounded when she learned of the charges against him. Since his arrest he has sent no money.

The Spencers were married two years ago at Long Branch, where they were introduced by a mutual friend.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Bon Ami
THE MODERN CLEANER
SAVES MOPS, SLOPS AND MUSS.
All Grocers.

BOSTONIANS' SOUTHERN MILL

$600,000 PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS ON CLOTH FOR CHINA.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Indian Head cotton mill, at Cordova, in Walker county, has begun operations. The plant was erected by Arthur Amory and some associates, all of Boston, at a cost of $600,000. Rich veins of coal open at the engine room door, rendering the cost of fuel less than 40 cents a ton. The mill has 25,000 spindles and 1000 looms, and will consume 10,000 bales of cotton a year. The output will be a coarse sheeting for China. One thousand hands will be employed. A duplicate of the present plant is to be built in the near future.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The semi-annual examinations in the public schools are being held now. The examination includes a test in every study. The results will not be made known until next week.

At the Unitarian church last night the ladies entertained about 100 guests at a chafing dish party.

Don't Neglect That Cold

No matter how slight it may seem to you, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and apparently insignificant Chest Pains often lead to Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption and other fatal Lung Diseases if neglected.

Avert All Danger by Promptly Applying a

Benson's PorousPlaster

to the chest (front and back) upon the first appearance of such warning symptoms. It affords prompt prevention against these dangerous complications, and sure cure. Always reliable. But only the genuine effective. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.

For Coughs and Colds

Ask any druggist for this famous remedy. It will stop the worst cold quickly, thereby *preventing pneumonia* or chronic lung or bronchial trouble. Keep it on hand and save sickness.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM

will not derange the stomach.
Sold by all druggists.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. R. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

What? In It
Well I Guess We Are.

5000 lbs. Fine Roast Pork 6c. lb.
5 lbs. Creamery Butter $1.00.
5 1-2 doz. Eggs $1.00.
This is for today. If you want them come quick.

CENTRAL
Cash Market
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.
1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan
215 DUTTON ST.

ONE OF THE FINEST Grocery Stores
in this city can be had at a very low figure if the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

MR. A. C. WHEELOCK and His Bride.

WANT NEW EDIFICE

High Street Church Holds Annual Supper.

PROPOSITION TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH.

Received With Unanimity and Applause.

The adjourned annual meeting of the High Street church society and the annual church supper were held last evening. About 250 sat down to the supper, after which the business meeting was held, Hon. Charles A. Stott as moderator.

Officers and committees were elected as follows: Treasurer and collector, Clarence W. Whidden; prudential committee, Jason Fuller, William H. White Alfred P. Sawyer, Frederick Bailey, George A. Marden, William B. Jackson, and Henry W. Barnes; music committee, Charles R. Chapman, H. Kirk White, Mrs. Charles A. Stott, Mrs. Joseph S. Brown, and Mrs. C. I. Hood; auditors, A. . Bacheller and S. Foster Whipple.

The reports of the various officials and committees were heard and all were of an encouraging nature. After the business, the affair became informal, with addresses by several of the members.

On the recommendation of the pastor, H. Kirk White moved that the matter of erecting a new church or remodelling the old one, be referred to the financial committee.

MELLEN—ROCK.

Miss Mary Mellen, a lady with many friends, and Timothy J. Rock, a well known citizen and a member of the Entre Nous club, were united in marriage at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Nashua, N. H., at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Fr. Buckle officiating. Standing with the couple were C. F. Lynch of Lowell and Miss Margaret D. Rock. Following the service the wedding party went to the bride's home at 51 Summer street, Nashua, where an informal reception was held and lunch was served. They will reside in Nashua after a brief trip.

Everybody nowadays, in prose and poetry claps on an adjective and noun. It degrades the adjective and enervates the noun. Then, too, there is a host of vulgar, over-dressed people introduced into our company whom we, the old fashioned adjectives, hardly recognize, — "strenuous," "intense," "weird," "fiery," "sympathetic," "splendid," "secure," "naive," "poignant," —mostly attached, too, to the wrong nouns. There are too many adjectives, and they carry too much sail, like Dalila, "bedecked, ornate and gay." I noticed, as an instance the other way a criticism in a French review the other day of the academician sea-captain who calls himself Pierre Loti, whose style is so defected (I believe that is the term invented by the Postlethwayte school—you remember Postlethwayte) that he seldom or never uses an adjective more startling than "good," "bad," "green," "red," "dark," "light," and so on; and yet so orders his sentence that the adjective shines out like a rose on a briar bush—Longman's Magazine.

IDLE HOURS MOVEMENT

WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT IS TO BE PROVIDED FOR NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

With a view to looking after the moral welfare of the 9000 operatives whom the strike has forced into idleness, says the New Bedford Standard, Rev. M. C. Julien is the originator of a plan, of which he is also the promoter, to occupy their idle hours. Two large halls will be secured, one at the north end and one at the south end of the city, as near the centre of the mill districts as practicable, where wholesome entertainment will be furnished free to all who desire to enter.

The idea is to remove idle men and women of the city from the pernicious influences which may surround them. To this end the meeting place will be made as attractive as possible. Each afternoon and evening music, accompanied by some form of entertainment, will be provided. There will be tables at which games will be played and men will be welcome to smoke if they desire. The plan is not yet developed in detail, but it is probable that lectures on subjects, illustrated by the stereopticon will form a part of the entertainment, and that talks on matters of interest in general, will be conducted by men and women able to present their ideas in an attractive light. For instance, a course of emergency lectures may be given; talks to mothers on the care of children; or demonstrations on methods of cooking may be provided.

One thing will be carefully avoided. No reference to the strike or discussion relative to labor will be permitted in the meeting places.

It should be understood that this movement is not a charity, except that it embodies a desire for the general welfare of the idle people and the city as well.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Julien met the committee whom he has invited to assist him in the work. This committee consists of Isaac B. Tompkins, Jr., John Duff, Frederic A. Washburn, E. C. Brownell, John O'Neil, E. B. Whiting, Dr. J. C. Pothier, William L. Sapur, D. J. Sullivan, Joseph J. Tirrell and W. H. B. Remington. Additions will be made to the committee as the plans are perfected. This afternoon Mr. Julien will meet a number of ladies who are interested in the work.

Organization was completed by the choice of Mr. Julien as chairman, Mr. Tompkins as treasurer, and Mr. Remington as secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint committees on finance, entertainment, music, halls and lectures.

It was decided to post conspicuously in front of the doorway of each hall a bulletin board on which shall appear the program for the afternoon or evening.

The movement will be known as the "Idle Hours" Movement. Financial assistance sufficient to warrant the undertaking has been guaranteed.

LABOR'S CAUSE SUPREME.

(Continued.)

are doing very well and have many good friends.

The "patron saint" of the strike, as he has been termed, is Mr. Benjamin Dawson, one of the wealthiest residents of New Bedford, a heavy stockholder in the cotton mills. He did not believe in the cut-down and when the strike was announced, tendered the free use of one of the largest halls in the city with heat and light to the strikers, besides giving $20 a week to the fund while the strike lasts.

Another of Nature's noblemen is Abbott Smith, a heavy stockholder in the Dartmouth mills, who owns 200 tenements, occupied by strikers.

When the strike was announced, Mr. Smith informed the strikers that while the strike lasts he will not ask for rent, giving them the free use of their houses. The United States Tobacco company has tendered them 120 pounds of tobacco, stating that more may be had when that is gone.

The other New Bedford delegate spoke on the fines' system and said that if it were not for the fines, the cutdown would have gone into history in New Bedford without a struggle.

Mr. Connolly also spoke.

WOOLEN SPINNERS.

All the Woolen Spinners of this city and vicinity are requested to attend a meeting in Bay State hall, this evening at 7.30, when an effort will be made to strengthen the organization.

LAWRENCE BEAMERS ORGANIZE

President Michael F. Duggan of the National Cotton Spinners' Union of America, and Thomas F. Delehanty of the local mule spinners, went to Lawrence last evening and organized the beamers of that city.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

Publicity Counts. That's What The People Want—Lowell Expression On the Subject.

Make it public.
Tell the people about it.
Gratitude promotes publicity.
Grateful citizens talk.
They tell their neighbors—tell their friends.
The news is too good to keep.
Everybody should know about the Little Conqueror.
"Bad backs" are numerous.
So few understand the case.
Many Lowell people are learning.
And better still, they're being cured.
Lame backs are lame no more.
Weak ones regain their strength.
This is the every day labor in Lowell.
Of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Our citizens are making it public.
Read this case:

Mr. H. E. Richardson, an employe of Dexter's wholesale grocery, says: "For two years I suffered at intervals with a gnawing pain in my back. If sitting and I went to rise, stitches caught me, and if I over-exerted myself a dull aching pain was sure to follow.

"I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and as soon as I began taking them, I found the pains give way. I was soon all right. I shall recommend them as strongly as possible and will be glad to do it."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

A FINE RECITAL.

Mrs. Carrie Davis Gilman gave her second recital yesterday afternoon at 71 Pine street and was assisted by Miss Edna McBrayne, piano soloist. Those who took part in piano selections were Blanche Hunking, Katherine Eastman, Milda Lindsted, Ruth Gilman, Etta Mahoney, Rena Baldwin, Alice Bean, Sara Lonto, Kittie Holland, Helena Rivet, Annie Brady, Alice Brooks, Lila Galer, Rachel Flint and Lottie Cole.

Mr. John N. Cole, publisher, and Ex-Mayor A. E. Mack of Lawrence, of the Lawrence Telegram, were visitors to this office yesterday, to inspect the work of the linotype machines.

Bay trotting horse, Ohio, marked 2.20; also sleigh harness and robe at Keyes' auction, tomorrow.

MUSIC IN A CEMETERY.

How Mrs. Ireland Honors the Memory of Her Deceased Husband.

Mrs. Ireland, widow of Robert Ireland of New York, has decided to make Saratoga her home, the better to carry out the instructions of her husband, whose body rests in the stone vaulted catacomb of Greenridge cemetery annex, near Saratoga.

Mr. Ireland died here four months ago. He was passionately fond of music, as also was his wife, and they had agreed that, whichever of the two departed first, the survivor should honor the memory of the deceased by having a musical box or some musical instrument placed at the sepulcher and played at frequent intervals. His favorite selection was "The Heart Bowed Down." He was anxious that it be played as well as "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and similar well known selections of sacred melody.

The Widow Ireland carries the key of the musical box and visits the cemetery daily, rain or shine, to pay musical reverence to the memory of her husband. While the favorite airs of sacred melody are being rendered she sits close by and lovingly communes with the spirit of the departed. —Philadelphia Press.

An Electric Fishline.

Dore Ogden of Columbus, Ind., has invented a fish catching apparatus which promises to excel all previous inventions in that line. A very fine wire extends from a battery near the fisherman through the fishing line to the hook. The fish are electrocuted the second they touch the instrument. In a test the other day in White river several hundred pounds of fish were caught in a few hours.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CINNAMON COATED PILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.—40.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Rivolous Figures

Those marked as selling prices of our entire winter stock of Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Underwear. Our anxiety to turn merchandise into cash has created in us a complete indifference as to original cost of goods or present market value.

Money, Money, Money.

Ready money prices is what you'll find here. A few more days left to take advantage of this extravagance.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

THE MURDER TRIAL

Of Nathaniel Mosely Has Begun.

HE SHOT GEORGE SPENCER LAST FALL.

He is Probably Somewhat Demented.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 27.—Nathaniel Mosely pleaded not guilty this morning to an indictment charging him with the murder of George Spencer in New Marlboro last October. The court assigned him counsel. Mosely who was slightly demented, went to Spencer's door and accused him of keeping Mosely's mother away from him. He then shot him in the heart with his shotgun. After roaming for weeks in the woods he was captured in Scituate.

LEAVES WASHINGTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The President accompanied by Secretary Porter left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New York to attend the banquet of the National association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf Astoria tonight.

A PECULIAR FATE

Of Three New York Laborers Today.

ONE FELL FIVE STORIES, STRIKING THE OTHERS

And All Them Were Fatally Injured.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Jan. 27.—A peculiar accident occurred this morning in a new twelve story building in the course of construction. Michael Seaman fell into an elevator shaft from the fifth floor. In his descent he struck the scaffolding on which were two other men, knocking both into the well. All three crashed into the cellar and will die.

McCOY'S CLAIMS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buffalo, Jan. 27.—In a letter to the Courier, Kid McCoy says that unless Fitzsimmons or Corbett cover his money within six weeks from January 25, he will claim the heavyweight championship and defend it against all comers.

Fair tonight and Friday. Continued cold, westerly winds.

NEW BEDFORD AGENTS

CLAIM THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT YARN WITHOUT IMPORTING MORE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 27.—There is no change in the mill situation anywhere today. The manufacturers at New Bedford laugh at the story that they are going to England to buy yarn. They claim to have an enormous supply already, and the tariff is so high that they could not afford to import if they so desired.

BAG OF DIAMONDS

VALUED AT $3000 STOLEN IN PHILADELPHIA TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—It was learned today that a chamois bag of diamonds valued at three thousand dollars, the property of Mrs. W. I. Kilpartrick, disappeared while she was at breakfast in the Hotel Walton yesterday morning. The detectives are investigating. There is no trace as yet.

GONE TO THE YUKON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Jan. 27.—Three crowded steamers sailed for Dyea and Skaguay within a few hours of each other yesterday. They carried in all over 1000 passengers, bound for the gold fields of the Yukon.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

ANTI-SALOON MAN KILLED BY TOUGHS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 27.—Eli Blake, the postmaster at Tonkawa, Okla., was waylaid and beaten to death last night by a gang of toughs. Blake was a deacon of the First Baptist church and a leader in the attempt to force the saloons out of the town. He had been threatened with violence if he did not stop.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

WILL NOT ALLOW ALIENS TO PROSPECT ON YUKON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 27.—Hayes, the famous guide, has been sent to Dawson City, overland from Ottawa, with secret orders to Commander Walsh there. It is believed that the government has decided not to allow aliens to hold mining claims on the Yukon, owing to the attitude of the United States government towards Canadian interests on the Pacific coast.

GOLD DISCOVERED.

THE REAL ARTICLE FOUND NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 27.—Returns were received today of assay of a sample of ore from the new gold mine of ex-Congressman Thomas Paschel near here. The assay gives $15,150 worth of gold to the ton. The vein is eighteen feet wide. There is great excitement.

2 Special Bargains

We mention two of the many bargains to be found at our **CLOSING OUT SALE.** Our entire stock must be closed out at once. Everything at bargain prices.

Special No. 1

260 Jackets, all of the present season's manufacture, made to sell at from $6.50 to $10.00, your choice now at **$2.95**

Special No. 2

Your choice of a handsome assortment of Silk and Satin Waists regular value from $8.00 to $10, now **$5.75**

JACKETS

At $1.75, worth $3.95
Black Beaver Jackets.

At $7.50, worth $8.50.
Blue or Brown Beaver Jackets, fur trimmed.

At $7.50, worth $15 to $18.
Sample Jackets in the latest effects.

Mackintoshes

A special bargain in Mackintoshes, blue or black, double texture, fully guaranteed, worth $7.50,

Price now $2.98

ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS
Price
$17.50, $22.50
worth $35 and $45.

ASTRACHAN JACKETS
Made to sell at $25.
Price now $12.75.

CAPES.

At $1.19, worth $3.75
Beaver Capes, neatly trimmed with braid.

At $2.95, worth $5.75
Beaver Capes, trimmed with Thibet fur.

At $3.50, worth $6.75
Embroidered, Plush Capes, edged with Thibet fur.

SKIRTS.

Hundreds of the latest style Skirts at bargain prices, 98c., $1.25, $1.75, $1.98, $3.50, $4.50 and $5.75.

New York Cloak & Suit Co.

NO. 12 JOHN STREET.

A $20,000 SUIT

Against the Cummiskey Family of Lowell

BROUGHT BY THE OLD LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.

Attachment Recorded at Cambridge Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 27.—An attachment for $20,000 was filed in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds today, by the Old Lowell National bank in an action of contract against Dorothy F. Quinn and Josephine Cummiskey, otherwise known as Elizabeth J. Cummisky of Lowell, and Catherine L. Collier, formerly Cummisky, of Boston, and Adelaide E. Cummisky of Lawrence. The latter is the administratrix of the estate of Francis P. Cummisky of Lowell. The writ is returnable in March.

CREW SAVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The steamer City of Duluth, which went ashore last night has broken up and gone to pieces. The crew of thirty were saved on lady passenger being frozen while being rescued. The steamer and cargo are a total loss. It struck on the bar at the mouth of the harbor.

MANY DEATHS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bombay, Jan. 27.—The official reports show 834 deaths from the plague last week.

SANTE FE, THE CAPITAL

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the House today a bill was passed making Santa Fe, N. M., the permanent capital of that territory.

MILLS SHUT DOWN

AT TAUNTON THROWING 200 OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Eagle cotton mills shut down today indefinitely and two hundred hands are out of work. The mills were unable to meet the sharp competition of manufacturers who enjoy better facilities for making the same goods.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Senate committee on interstate commerce agreed today to vote on the anti-scalping bill next Thursday.

GOLD IN LABRADOR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 27.—Articles have been signed here by ten men, each paying one hundred dollars, to make up a gold hunting expedition to the coast of Labrador. Albert Butler, the leader, claims he was shipwrecked there several years ago. He has discovered large deposits and knows he can locate the place now. The expedition will start in March.

RESOLUTIONS ENGROSSED

AND PRESENTED TO MRS. SMITH BY KNIGHTS OF SHERWOOD.

A committee of 50 Knights of Sherwood Forest visited the Thomas Talbot conclave of Lowell last night and were received at the depot by Sir Knight Thomas Morse, John Hanson and Mr. Leclair. The visitors brought two elegantly framed sets of resolutions on the death of the late Laurence J. Smith, one for the local conclave and the other for Mrs. Smith. A committee consisting of Sir Knights Dechan and Morse visited Mrs. Smith's residence this morning and presented her that splendid memorial of her late husband. The resolutions were most artistically engrossed and read as follows:

At a meeting of Conclave Pride of Massachusetts, No. 111 K. S. F., the following resolutions were passed on the death of our Worthy Sir Knight and Brother, Laurence J. Smith.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, and of the still heavier loss by those nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

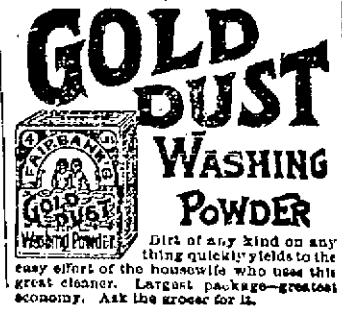
Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who has been in every way worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That we tenderly condole and sympathize with the family of our friend and brother in this their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes on the widowed and fatherless.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased as a token of our respect and esteem of a good man and brother gone to his rest and of the interest felt by his late associates in those he loved and cherished.

—Charles E. Fullick, Commander.
John J. Bolton, Adjutant.
C. J. Shea, Vice Commander.
—C. R. Kenney.
E. A. Howard.
John J. Bolton,
Committee on Resolutions.

First class job printing done at this office.



Dirt of any kind on any thing quickly yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
MONGOLIAN 1 January
PARISIAN 8 January
LAURENTIAN 15 January
NUMIDIAN 22 January
CARTHAGINIAN 29 January
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $29.50; Prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 13 Appleton St., Lowell.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)
8000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool;
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.
Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $76.37. Steerage passage $28.50.
PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service
S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 3 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 108 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 13 Appleton Street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

DYSPEPSIA, CAUSE and CURE
To gain flesh and sleep well, to know what appetite and good sound digestion mean once more, try Churchill's Dyspepsia Cure. Only guaranteed Blood, Brain, Nerve and Stomach food. Whosoever uses it shall positively be cured. Churchill's Dyspepsia Cure makes weak stomachs strong. Physicians use it. 25c. at druggists.

DON'T SHIVER WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE TO.
TRY PAUL JONES'
RYE OR BOURBON
JOHN M. PEVEY.
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

RUBBER STAMPS
GREAT VARIETY—PERFECT WORK
HOWARD & CO.
33 SWAN BUILDING.

PETER H. SAVAGE.
Undertaker & Funeral Director
168 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Already it is apparent that the manufacturers in New Bedford are wincing under the loss inflicted by the strike. They want yarn from England, but in that they will be frustrated.

Some years ago there was no law prohibiting the feeding of swill to cattle, and accordingly the farmers and milk producers in the surrounding towns fed their cattle very largely upon swill collected in Lowell. At that time there was a swill house near Aiken street bridge and from that repository the swill was dealt out to the farmers, who openly admitted that they fed it to their cattle. There was no crematory or any other means of disposing of the city's garbage, except by selling it to the farmers at one dollar a load, and as may be supposed, the farmers are not accustomed to give one dollar for less than one dollar's worth.

As a result of giving this nasty stuff to milch cattle, cholera infantum became very rife throughout the city every summer, while it was openly admitted and claimed by the doctors of the city that swill fed milk was the chief cause of such an epidemic. The community became alarmed and an appeal was made to the legislature which passed a law imposing a penalty for feeding swill to milch cows. For a time the city of Lowell adopted reform methods in disposing of its swill and very little was fed to cows. The greater part of it was consumed in the crematory, but at present and for some time past the crematory has been closed and the city has relapsed into the old method of collecting the swill and selling it to the farmers. Over two thousand loads have been sold to farmers by the Board of Health during the last year, according to the annual report of that body. It is to be presumed that the farmers have also relapsed into their former practice of feeding swill to cattle, seeing that the city authorities seemed to fall back into the old method of turning the swill into ready cash.

Now, it is commonly claimed that typhoid and other diseases come from the use of swill fed milk. This is a matter of grave importance to the citizens of Lowell, and one which should be attended to by the Board of Health, if the lives of the public are to have the protection to which they are entitled under the law. If the city prefers to turn swill into cash, despite the possibility that it returns as a component part of our milk supply the public must beware.

FOR THE CITY'S INTERESTS.

The aldermen have put themselves on record as standing for the best interests of the city in opposing the selfish scheme of the Locks and Canals company in regard to securing for its own, the land now reserved as a public landing at Little Canada. The land itself is worth over $18,000 and the greed of this company may be imagined from the fact that without consulting the city it appealed to the legislature for exemption from maintaining this free landing. Were that exemption granted, the company would probably fence in the land, and in a short time be ready to claim ownership therein, as the same company has done with numerous other tracts of land which belong to the city. Colonel Dinon voiced the sentiments of the public at large in regard to this company when he pointed out the numerous cases in which it opposed the interests of the city in pursuing its policy of land and water grabbing, until it has fastened itself upon the city of Lowell like a monstrous vampire.

COUNTRIES WANTING GOLD.

India is now demanding gold from England to relieve her money famine since she cannot have the silver she prefers. But England refuses or else cannot afford to give her the gold she needs, and is, therefore, endeavoring to bridge the matter by issuing gold certificates at Calcutta, where interest rates are ruling at 18 per cent. against gold deposits made in the bank of England. But if India is to be thus started on a gold basis, sooner or later, she will have to get some gold. This will cause its export from England, and so the gold-using nations will suffer.

The Argentine Republic in South America is also demanding gold from England in payment for her wheat, although, as a rule, it has accepted manufactured goods in return for wheat. The decline in England's exports causes a demand upon her banks for gold and this explains why the gold held by the bank of England shrunk twenty millions last year, while the gold of every other leading bank in Europe was slightly increased.

The statisticians who watch the prices of the staple articles in the markets of this country have published the result of their observations for the last three months in what is known as index numbers, demonstrating beyond the possibility of disproof that prices have fallen one per cent. during the three months from October 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898. In other words, that $82.88 on the former date would purchase as much as $82.10 on the latter date. This decrease is due to the appreciation of gold, as the prices of other staple articles decrease in the same proportion as the price of gold increases. This is partly what ails the cotton manufacturers who are howling about southern competition, yet they will continue to howl for the preservation of the gold standard. Prices have fallen, not risen. This the manufacturers of cotton and steel will not deny, but they will persist in obstinately attributing it to an entirely different cause—so blinded are they by party prejudice and the idea that a high tariff against England is all that is needed. There is no proper protection and there can be none without bimetallism. The time will come ere long when the business men will confess the truth and let their party shift for itself. Their own interests should be set above those of the party in such a conflict.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Hartford Courant—That was a surprise that the democratic organization gave its executive committee last week. No sinecures, no lazying, no wastfulness; fidelity, honesty, efficiency, a constant care and concern for the people's interests, or out you go. "The organization is now on trial," said Mr. Croker. It is, for a fact, and if Tammany behaves half as well as Mr. Croker talks, a sensation of pleased bewilderment will diffuse itself through this republic.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric—The strike, commonly called a fight, is now on at wherever cotton is manufactured? I know of nothing more unwise than a strike unless it be cutting down wages in the future as a cure for unwise overproduction in the past. A strike forces the loss of interest and insurance as well as salaries upon the owners of mills, but it will cost the help dearly to compel mill owners to bear their own burdens.

Springfield Republican—Mr. McKinley's well known attitude of entire complacency respecting the "American wages" which American workmen must necessarily be enjoying in an abundance of work under an abundant tariff, appears at last to have been slightly disturbed. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, prominent in labor union work, interviewed the president Saturday for the New York Journal on the cotton strike and wage reductions in New England.

Milwaukee-Wisconsin — President Dole's declaration that a closer relationship between Hawaii and the United States would develop great opportunities for American capital and American labor in the Sandwich islands, is in harmony with the popular belief that the character of the population of Hawaii would undergo a rapid change for the better if the islands were annexed by the United States.

Holyoke Transcript—One Holyoker asks for an explanation of the difference between the Cleveland depression and the McKinley boom. This is a knotty problem just now.

Indianapolis News—In speaking of the conditions prevailing in the cotton manufacturing industry, Congressman Dingley said on the floor of the House that protective tariffs could effect nothing. Of course they can't, but it's something to have Mr. Dingley make the confession.

Springfield Republican—The President, in short, proposed to increase the number of offices by two, at least, in order to keep the Rhode Island politicians contented. This is not an economical way to run the United States government, whatever else you may say of it.

Holyoke Transcript—A little Easthampton girl is very much up to the times. At her prayers the other night, after the usual appeal for her loved ones, she added: "And please, Lord, take care of yourself, too, for if anything should happen to you, we could not have anyone but McKinley to depend upon, and he isn't doing as well as papa expected."

Worcester Gazette—Connecticut has two unsolved murder mysteries on her hands as well as Massachusetts. This state has practically abandoned search after the perpetrator of the Reed murders at North Adams, and the chase after Muller, who killed the Brookfield family, seems hopeless. In Connecticut, detectives are still working on the Lambert murder at Wilton, but the Hotchkiss tragedy at Killingworth has not been cleared up.

Boston Transcript—That republican majority in the House stands by the principle laid down by Attorney General Olney, that the recognition of belligerency of an insurgent government is an executive function and not within the authority of the legislature. Consequently, that ancient foe of the last administration, Senator Morgan of Alabama, is still debarred from declaring war for another while.

New Bedford Standard (Tuesday)—The editor of the Lowell Sun has written Secretary Ross asking for particulars concerning the method devised for contributing the funds which are being raised, and assuring the New Bedford labor leader that the masses in Lowell sympathize with the operatives here in their resistance to the proposed cut-down. The fund started by that paper in Lowell has reached the sum of $200.

BENEFIT OF POOR.

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening, the closing performances of the series of entertainments for the benefit of the poor of the Immaculate Conception parish will be given in the school hall.

The attendance so far has been very satisfactory and as it was desired to obtain as large a sum of money as possible for this worthy object, it is hoped that the hall will be crowded at each of the three remaining performances.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

VAGARIES IN FINANCE.

Mistaken Notions Regarding Greenbacks.

DIFFER BUT LITTLE FROM BONDS.

No More Reason For Having a Gold Reserve Behind One Than the Other—Both Are Based on the Property of the Country—Not In the Nature of Fiat.

The Chicago Tribune is now preaching the doctrine that the greenback is not fiat money. It explains that fiat money is not a promise to pay money, but is made money by law, while the greenback is a distinct promise to pay money on demand. Then the Louisville Post takes a "shy" at the subject and evolves this proposition: "The greenback is a government promise to pay money on demand; it is a government obligation; a debt, not property, but a certificate of the absence of property; a minus quantity." Then the Washington Post "hops in" and tries to be as absurd as its namesake of Louisville. It says, "As everybody knows, the greenbacks are as good as gold for the reason that they are conveniently convertible into gold."

The truth is that the greenbacks are not in any sense in the nature of fiat money and never were. They are promises to pay, issued by a government so stable that they pass freely. They are based on the property of the country, and they are not convertible into gold. The government has not the gold to take them up with, and the holders do not want gold for them, excepting the speculators who have been encouraged to demand gold by a heretical public policy.

The greenbacks are the notes of a government which has not issued in excess of its taxing power on the property of the people. They were as good before the speculators were invited to carry them to the counter of the United States subtreasury in New York and get gold for them as they are now. They could not depreciate if the gold reserve in the treasury should be dispensed with.

What about the United States bonds? There is one conclusive argument on this subject which has been many times presented, but is always ignored by the writers and politicians who argue for exclusive gold redemption. Is there gold behind the bonds? Is there money of any sort in support of them? If the government had the money, it would of course not issue the bonds, just as a man having plenty of cash to meet his necessities would not borrow and pay interest.

Why isn't somebody demanding that there shall be a gold reserve against the bonds? The greenbacks and bonds are both sustained by the property wealth of the country, the only substantial difference between them being that the one bears no interest and the other does. It is like a game of battledoor to issue bonds to get gold to put behind the greenbacks. These notes are no more like fiat money, at any stage of the game or under any set of circumstances that have ever been found, than the bonds are.

"It seems to us that any kind of paper," says the Washington Post, "call it by what name you please, which can be issued to any amount by act of congress and to which congress imparts the legal tender quality, is fiat money." The trouble is that writers get fiat money and credit money mixed. There is no such thing under strict interpretation of terms as fiat money. If a government, like an individual, issues promises to pay in excess of its resources, they are liable to depreciate. The creditor must look out for that. In this case he knows he is safe.

When, during the war, the greenbacks were worth less than 100 cents to the dollar by the specie standard, there was no fiat in them. The government was promising to pay so much, but there was a little doubt about it ever being able to redeem its promise. To that extent there was a temporary depreciation. That was all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BIG MEN NOT WANTED.

Nothing but Small Calibers In the McKinley Outfit.

It is evident that the Pacific coast protesters against the promotion of Attorney General McKenna to the supreme court made a fatal mistake. They based their protest on the ground that McKenna was a man of too small mental caliber for the place.

The ground of the protest should have been reversed. The president is a small bore politician and is dominated by small bore politicians. Nothing but a small bore lawyer would fit the job McKenna is expected to fill on the supreme bench.

If the Pacific coast people had protested that McKenna's mental and moral caliber was too big to fill the place of a plutocratic judge, the nomination might not have been made.

Big men are not wanted in the McKinley outfit.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Prosperity In New England.

In the first new year since Mr. McKinley's election a wave of Republican "prosperity" has struck New England—struck it such a blow that the industries of that section will do well if they ever recover from the terrible results. The blow has not fallen on the cotton mill operatives alone, but on nearly every productive industry in that section.

Comparatively Reasonable.

The garrulous divine who passes as the president's pastor thinks the Sunday newspaper the root of all evil. Well, that's much more reasonable than his recent bigoted assault on other Christian denominations. The Sunday newspaper can take care of itself.

DRUGGIST KEITH

Elected to Succeed John Boyle as Dispensary Clerk.

THE DISTRICT PHYSICIANS ALL RE-ELECTED.

Other Business Transacted by Overseers.

The Overseers of the Poor at their regular meeting last night, elected Austin Keith, the Centralville druggist, to succeed John J. Boyle as clerk at the dispensary.

Mr. Boyle has held the position for five years and is one of the most competent officers that ever held the place. His defeat was a disappointment to the democratic members who claimed that Messrs. Kimball and Williams had practically promised to vote for Mr. Boyle. They claim that they never made such a promise. Mr. Holgate after the meeting made the statement that Messrs. Williams and Kimball brought Mr. Keith into the fight.

After Chairman McKinley had called to order, Secretary Courtney read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted.

Secretary Courtney called to the attention of the Board a communication from Supt. Whitcomb asking them to provide eye glasses for a little girl who attends the Lyons street school, whose eyesight is badly affected, and whose parents do not feel that they can afford to purchase glasses.

On motion of Mr. Holgate it was voted to lay the matter on the table till word is received from Supt. Whitcomb as to whether or not the School Board will do anything towards providing glasses for pupils whose eyes are affected.

Mr. Ela remarked that the case in point is a worthy one, but it was a question whether or not a precedent should be established.

Supt. Pindar reported that during the month there were 524 inmates, 251 tramps, 5 deaths and one birth at the City Farm.

Mr. Ela moved to ballot for a clerk at the dispensary. The motion was passed, the democrats voting against it.

Messrs. Holgate and O'Brien were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the ballots.

The result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 9; necessary for a choice, 5; John J. Boyle, 3; Austin Keith, 4, Fred Howard 2, and there was no choice.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the present board district physicians be re-elected.

Mr. Holgate raised the point that the motion is out of order because the Board must ballot for a dispensary clerk until a ballot is made or the Board refuses to ballot any longer.

The chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Holgate moved as an amendment that a ballot be taken for dispensary clerk. The amendment passed.

"I give notice of reconsideration," said Mr. O'Brien.

"It is not in order," suggested Mr. Holgate.

"You look at your book of rules, and you will find that it is in order," answered Mr. O'Brien.

"Well, I won't find it is in order because it is not," replied Mr. Holgate.

The chair ruled the notice of reconsideration out of order inasmuch as it was offered to obstruct business.

The ballot was then taken and Austin Keith had 6 votes and John J. Boyle had 3 votes. Mr. Keith was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Holgate, the old board of district physicians was re-elected. They are Dr. L. J. McDonough, Dr. A. J. Halpin, Dr. Charles Frye, Dr. W. G. Eaton, Dr. W. A. Johnson, and Dr. C. H. Ricker.

Mr. Holgate moved that the pay of dispensary clerk be $15 a week instead of $17 a week.

Mr. Hunt wanted to know the reason for the reduction in wages and asked Mr. Holgate for information.

Mr. Holgate replied that druggists had told him that the pay throughout the city for pharmacists runs from $9 to $11 a week and they have to work on Sunday.

The dispensary clerk has not to work on Sunday, and his hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Mr. Hunt said that there was need of a general reduction in wages in the department as Mr. Holgate himself had agreed. He therefore suggested that a committee on salaries be appointed to inquire into the salaries paid employes of the department.

Mr. Holgate had a whispered conversation with Mr. Hunt and the latters motion was passed.

Mr. O'Brien stated that had Mr. Boyle been re-elected the democrats intended to make a motion to reduce his salary to $15 a week.

The committee on salaries was then appointed as follows: Messrs. Hunt, Holgate, and O'Brien.

The Board then adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder—was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after-dinner pill.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Big Cut-Down
We have just received a sample Piano direct from the factory. Largest size, also latest design of case, 7 1-3 octave, double veneered, ivory keys and warranted for 10 years.
$225.00
$10 down and $8 per month will take this bargain, also stool, scarf and book free. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.
ESTEY
145 Merrimack Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old Hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
152 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 15 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 223 Central Street.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BODDY, Manager.
Tonight at 8 O'clock.
Saturday and Matinee and Night.
The latest Laugh Provoker as Played 100 Nights at the Standard Theatre, New York,
THE REAL WIDOW BROWN
Fun with realism, good music, grand voices. One continuous laugh. Direction of A. Q. Scammon.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Eve'gs, and Wednesday Matinee January 31 and Feb. 1, 2.
The Famous
WATSON SISTERS
Burlesquers. A company that is composed of the very cream of the Travesty stage. The evening commences with a scintillating skit that is full of fast and furious fun, entitled
BRADLEY'S 4TH OF JULY
Then comes the strong olio, and the finish is one of the swiftest burlesques of the season, "A HOT TIME IN HARLEM."

DR. KEELEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—AT ONCE A GOOD MECHANIC to take charge of general mule repairs. Apply at office of Collins mills, Collinsville.

TO LET—ON LAMB STREET, A COTTAGE house, with or without barn. Low rent to the right party. Apply at 24 School street.

MRS. LOUGHTON, LATE OF NEW YORK, wonderful seer, born with a double veil, just arrived. At 23 Kirk street for a short time. Sittings 50 cents; impressional card reading 25c. Hours 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sittings Sunday from 2 till 5 p. m.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND female pup, 6 months old; brown collar with very large ring attached. Reward for return to J. F. McElholm's, 35 Prescott street.

LOST—SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, owner's name and address on the collar. Suitable reward shall be given for its return at 157 Market Street.

ACTIVE SALESMEN ON CIGARS, SALARY and expenses paid; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENT, REAR OF 35 Burns street. Separate, quiet neighborhood and good yard. Rent $6.50 a month.

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY as typewriter and stenographer. Address O, Sun office.

FAMILY HELP WANTED—WEAVERS OF fine colored cotton goods on narrow dobby looms. Good wages and steady work. Houses at low rental. Address "B," Mount Vernon mills, Bridesburg, Phila.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK ON MERRIMACK street, between Dutton and Palmer streets, containing about $5 and valuable papers. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to this office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK for us at home, day or evening, $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience required, full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Columbian Manufacturing Co., 313 No. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND A BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH TAG marked Tiffany & Wales. Owner can have by calling at Sun office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—BETWEEN THE 10TH AND 13TH of January, 1898, a roll of bills containing $12, more or less. Finder please return the same to H. W. Darby, at the elevator Runels Building and be well rewarded.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT we are first-class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for tinting or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred N. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c, at Dows', Central street, A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4200. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 257 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell, 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

WANTED—5000 NAMES AND ADDRESSES at once for agents' and people's directory at office 258 Merrimack street, Room 12, 9 a. to 9 p. m.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22; 3 to 5 only.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

NEW COON IN TOWN—COME TO THE Shooting Gallery, 139 Middle street and make his acquaintance. Good practice at rifle range.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A, Hildreth Building, (Old PostOffice.)

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue, Telephone Number 471-1.

You HaveStruck the RightPlace
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
62 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 455 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 8th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

CANDLES
PURE BEESWAX CANDLES
FOR
Candlemas Day and Church Use
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

$3.00 BOX CALF DOWN TO $2.50
Boys' Shoes Tapped and Heeled, 40c.
ALL KINDS OF
Second-Hand Shoes
FOR SALE.
SAM SMITH, 111 Market Street.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; B. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $1.60 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

"IRISH FROZE"
Is what a customer came in and asked for, as he knew we had a fine line of Irish Frieze O'Coatings, and always carry the latest importations in Irish, English and Scotch Suitings.
LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 Central Street.

THE SENATE AND SILVER

Mr. Lodge Hypocritically Declares for Bimetallism.

Of the Kind Which Can Not be Secured—Contest Between Standards—Vote Will be Reached Today.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In concluding his speech on the Teller resolution, which is to be voted upon today, Senator Daniel quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. McKinley at Toledo in 1890, in which he sharply criticised President Cleveland for dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. "Was Mr. McKinley palming off namby-pamby nonsense upon the country as the senator from Connecticut (Platt) would have us believe?" asked Mr. Daniel. Mr. Daniel read a letter written by John Sherman in which he denounced as a repudiationist and extortioner one who demanded money in liquidation of an obligation more valuable than he gave for it. He also quoted Oliver P. Morton as declaring it to be a "foul injustice" upon the country to pay the government bondholders who secured the bulk of the bonds for about 60 cents on the dollar in better money than they paid for them.

"Nations," declared Mr. Lodge, "no more than individuals can afford to confine their honesty within the limits of the law. Statutory morality is not best either for states or for man." The senator said that the parity of our gold and silver money could only be maintained by having every form of our currency interchangeable. He had been a bimetallist and was one now. He had done everything in his power to promote an international agreement, as he believed that would do much to simplify the question. He was constrained to believe, however, after hearing the eloquent statement of the senator from Colorado (Wolcott) that the attempt to secure an international bimetallic agreement had failed, temporarily at least. He held, therefore, that the country was confronted with two propositions, one of which it would have to accept. Either the existing gold standard must be maintained, or the country must authorize free silver coinage. The latter alternative means, he said, the disappearance of gold from circulation and the placing of the country upon a silver basis. It had come now to a contest between two standards. Mr. Lodge declared that any change in the monetary standard would fall with dire results upon the masses of the people.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky made a speech in support of the resolution. He declared himself in favor of having all money of the United States kept equal to the best money of the world, and he thought it unfortunate that the advocates of sound money should have accepted the issue tendered them by the resolution not only with the consciousness that they were wrong, but also with a certainty that they would be defeated.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight, Mr. Aldrich said: "The senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the senate. It was brought here by Mr. Vest, one of your distinguished friends, after it had been introduced by the senator from Colorado (Teller). Three years ago it was introduced in the house by the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democratic party, and the discipline of your party is so strong and excellent that even the senator from Kentucky is now found fighting under Mr. Bryan's leadership."

"The senator from Rhode Island had better look after his own leadership," replied Mr. Lindsay, "and not trouble himself about mine."

"I do not expect," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "that the senator from Kentucky will ever vote under my leadership. Discipline on that side of the chamber is too strong for him ever to sever himself from the Democratic party. I wish that my party loyalty was as strong on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) was on his feet in an instant. "The senator from Rhode Island," he said, tartly, "expresses the wish that party discipline were stronger on this side of the chamber. I wish so too; and I wish that senators on this side of the chamber would not go off from the tenets of principles of the Republican party at the behest of an Indianapolis convention, as some of them have done."

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution. "If this resolution means what has been attributed to it," he said, "it is clearly a violation of public morality, if I have any proper conception of what public morality is. The men behind this resolution," declared Mr. Caffery, vehemently, "are not expending all this wind for nothing. I believe they hope to bring about free coinage through executive action, knowing that that is impossible by congressional action."

Mr. Cockrell supported the resolution. He cited various financial enactments since 1870 to show that United States bonds were properly declared to be payable in silver. The opponents of the resolution were working in the interest of the bankers of the world. "Oh, that we had in the White House an Andrew Jackson," cried Mr. Cockrell, "that he might say to these bankers: 'By the eternal, you shall take the standard silver dollar in payment of the obligations you hold.' That would settle this question very quickly." Mr. Cockrell produced a $20 gold piece and inquired whether any Republican desired to give him for it 40 standard silver dollars. This proposition brought on an interesting colloquy between Mr. Cockrell on the one side and Messrs. Aldrich, Foraker and Fairbanks on the other, concerning the value of silver coins in Mexico.

Mr. Foraker asked if it were not true that with one of our silver dollars two Mexican dollars could be purchased in Mexico. Mr. Cockrell replied that that was because the standard silver dollar was equal to a gold dollar, and because those through whose hands it passed were able to use it in the United States. He maintained that value to gold and silver money was given to it by law, and asserted that if gold were demonetized by the commercial nations it would instantly depreciate. He held that the United States was great and powerful enough to coin silver freely and independently, and yet maintain its value. He quoted a speech of Senator Allison in which the latter had said that the value in gold and silver was conferred by legislation.

POLITICS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep.) got the floor in the house yesterday on a pro forma amendment and made a speech denouncing the Republican party for its position on the financial question. The whole drift of the purpose and intent of this administration was irrevocably to commit the government to the gold standard. This position could not be reconciled with Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. Mr. Hartman said he knew that many Republicans were opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks; "but," said he, "what will they do about it when the banking and currency committee report the bill to retire the greenbacks? If we may judge the future by the past there is little doubt of the result. This is no longer a house of representatives," he cried in stentorian tones. "It is a house of registers—it is a house to register the will of those who control it."

Mr. Hartman described what he called a "miserable scene" which occurred in 1894, when the bond bill was before the house. The bill, he said, never had the endorsement of a Republican platform or a Republican caucus. "I was then one of a band of rebels solemnly pledged to vote against the bill. Just before the vote was taken we numbered 72. I rejoiced that the bill was beaten. The cloak rooms were filled with mutterings of a rebellion against the domination of those in control. Then suddenly the party whip began to crack, and I saw the slaves file out of the cloak rooms one after another and vote for the bill their consciences condemned. In this house, instead of taking an oath to support, protect and defend the constitution and perform our duties to the best of our abilities, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect and defend the constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading nations of the earth and to perform our duty, if the speaker will permit us so to do."

Great laughter greeted this sally, which was redoubled when ex-Representative Towne of Minnesota, one of the silver Republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention, fell out of his chair into a side aisle.

Mr. Hartman said that he had no criticism to make against Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man. "If we must have a tyrant," he shouted, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough for me." Mr. Hartman adverted to the mutterings he had heard against the tyranny exercised by the speaker. "I have told these complainants time and again that if they did not like the tyranny of the speaker they should shear him of his power."

"I am afraid the gentleman from Montana has got his cloak rooms mixed," interposed Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.) (Republican laughter).

"Perhaps I have," retorted Mr. Hartman. "I give notice that those who are mixing their cloak rooms now will do so in 1898 and 1900 and triumph eventually upon the declarations of the Chicago platform and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Prolonged and vociferous Democratic applause).

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) criticised the Cuban policy of the administration, and with fine sarcasm ridiculed the official explanation of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana harbor.

This drew from Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) an eloquent reply. "The question of Cuba," said Mr. Dolliver, "is not a new question. For seven years the administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection in nearly every respect on all fours with the insurrection of today, and at the end of that time—seven years of responsibility and worry—in a message sent to this house, he vindicated the policy of the administration and warned the country that any intervention in the affairs of Cuba would be not only unwise but injurious. I do not aspire to a larger patriotism than that which governed the official career of U. S. Grant. My friend complains that the Republicans of the house are under a tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that constrains the Republican majority here except the policy of the Republican party and the administration of a Republican president. It is true we have a leadership in the house, and I have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction that we have a leadership of brains and character that men may follow without loss of self respect. (Great applause). I understand perfectly well the difficulty of my friend from Missouri. The only leadership the Democratic party in this house has had is the leadership of its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey), and he had a fight for it every day at the extra session. (Laughter). One day the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) got it away from him, and the next day the scepter of authority was seized by that picturesque character from the distant coast of Washington (Mr. Lewis). (Laughter). The next day the gentleman from Tennessee was fighting to see who should have the leadership of the Democratic party; while in the background always ready to seize the falling scepter was the gentleman from Missouri (De Armond), who in that congress and in this has delivered more speeches with more ease and less effort than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of congress for the 10 years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor." (Great laughter and applause on the Republican side).

CLOSED THE MILL.

Wheeling, Jan. 28.—The Wheeling Iron and Steel company posted notices of an immediate reduction, running from 10 to 20 per cent, in the wages of all their plate mill hands, and demanded an increase of one heat per turn in the work to be done at these rates. The 50 men threw down their tools at once and closed the mill, throwing 400 men out of work. The same company has notified the steel workers of a heavy reduction for Feb. 21.

A BIG RECEPTION

To the Captain of the Maine

BY THE OFFICIALS OF HAVANNA.

The Case of Dr. Ruiz Investigated.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Captain Sigsbee of the Maine, accompanied by Consul General Lee, paid a visit yesterday to General Parrado, the acting captain general, who received them courteously and cordially. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview.

General Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the autonomist committee. Large crowds turned out on his arrival. He visited the hospitals, the forts and the barracks.

Lieutenant Colonel Benedicto surprised in Tapaato, this province, the camp of the insurgent brigadier, Nestor Aranguron, killing Aranguron and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who escaped. The body of Aranguron was brought by train to Havana and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue. Aranguron was about 24 years of age. The body shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg. gaiters and the vest which are on the body once belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Captain General Blanco, who, having gone last December to Aranguron's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguron, or with his approval. According to the Spanish authorities, Aranguron was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, between Campo Florido and Tapaste. He was wounded and on trying to escape was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguron's band.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

New York, Jan. 28.—In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect, the rush of immigrants to this country has been started in earnest. The first steamship to bring a noticeably large crowd arrived yesterday. She is the Tartar Prince and had 720 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports. Most of the new arrivals would be excluded under the operation of the proposed law.

COMPETITION TOO STRONG.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 28.—The Eagle cotton mills shut down for an indefinite period Thursday and 200 hands have been thrown out of work. The reason for the cessation of operations is given as inability to meet the sharp competition of manufacturers who enjoy better facilities for making the same grade of goods than the Eagle.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough, It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

McKINLEY SPEAKS AGAIN

He Talks of the Alleged Need of Financial Legislation.

The Remedy He Recommends Would Intensify the Distress—He is Out for Fastening the Gold Standard on the Country by Giving the Banks the Control of the Currency.

New York, Jan. 28.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven tables extended the length of the room and 16 small tables were on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were 53 other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and plants. The dais where the president and other guests sat was also adorned with many flowers. From the reception room up the broad stairways to the banquet room were lines of palms and green ferns.

It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur then invoked a blessing. In his prayer he called for special protection for the president and the members of the association.

The menu cards were very elaborate. They were volumes of vellum bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll. There were etchings of "Liberty," "the Brooklyn bridge, "Industry," a scene in "Wall street," "Commerce and Transportation" and some of the large buildings in New York. The president's card was the same as that of the other guests except that the edges were in gold and the words, "The President," were embossed in gold on the cover. This menu card was presented to Mr. McKinley by R. A C Smith as soon as he was seated.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Miller again rapped for order. He referred to the youth of the association and said that the meeting would be productive of more good than anything that had been held in this country for some time. There is nothing political in the organization, the chief end of which is to extend the commerce of the United States abroad. "This association," he said, "would advocate another department in the cabinet, namely a secretary of commerce."

In his opening speech President Search made reference to the growth of the iron and tin industries, which elicited great applause. His reference to high wages and low cost of production in this country, and his declaration that no avenue of progress was closed to manufacturers of America was also greeted with loud applause.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. The men stood up in their seats; the women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs; the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the president. President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. He spoke substantially as follows:

McKinley's Speech.

"National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national highways; but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply. The government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufactures and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with a great canal. It can do all these things, and ought to do them, but with all this accomplished the result will still be ineffectual unless supplemented by the energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they who must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

"Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper; but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule if buyers will not come to us for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain, they must be removed; if weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment; nor will be ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must again be submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who 15 months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and if possible realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money; that is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better than any honest effort with failure than the avoiding of such a duty. The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree; but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt; it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

"Half heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolutions to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future. The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily the tariff part of that platform has already been engrafted into public statute; but that other plank, not already rebuilded into our legislation, is of binding force upon all of us. It is in reality a command from the people who gave the administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

"The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward. I have no fear for the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be as it always has been through every struggle and emergency—still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test. Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway. The nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom and human rights; molded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty, tried in the crucible of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction, with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands today not upon shifting sands, but upon immovable foundations. Let us resolve by our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizens, to cement the union by still closer bonds, to exalt the standards of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift and industry and economy, and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people, uphold the purity of our national and municipal government; and then though the rain descends and the floods come and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock."

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is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks, "*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

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STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

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LET HER GO GALLAGHER!

COME AND SEE OUR Corned Beef

man, John Brophy, he has a clean shave, bouquet on his breast and will serve you the finest sweet pickled Corned Beef and to all kinds of choicest Pickled and Smoked Meats to be found in the city. Come and see the fun.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 29-3.

To Remind You

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In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

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129 Middle street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St

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Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp

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The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 calendar for it.

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Lowest in Price,

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FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

19-23 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

A LETTER FROM MAY IRWIN.

The Well Known Actress Gives Her Views

Upon Things Theatrical and Explains Her

Ambition to Make People Laugh.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, Jan. 28.—The theater is a place of great interest, one, you might say, of national interest. For centuries it has played a significant part in the arts and the advancement artistically of the nations, and we find it today an institution of really vast importance, involving not only the attention of the amusement seeking public generally, but the investment of millions of dollars and the employment of thousands of people. The theater being of such vast public import, it is well to turn the attention to that which makes it a success. The drama is responsible for its popularity, success and its existence. The question has arisen and has been loudly discussed of late, "What class or style of drama do the people want; do they want Shakespeare?" I suppose Shakespeare has been selected as an example because of the fact that he is the greatest dramatist the world has known and for what the name Shakespeare stands for in a general sense in the world of the drama. As I understand it, the question directly involving the general public interest is not "Do we want Shakespeare as an individual dramatist?" but "Do we want that class of drama of more or less serious trend of which Shakespeare is recognized as the head?" Is the theater a place for instruction and learning, or is it one for amusement only?

I am inclined to believe in that sense that the people do not want Shakespeare and that the theater is purely a place of amusement. In these modern times of trouble and care, which indiscriminately leave their marks on all, relief and recreation are a blessing. I think the public go to the theater to be amused. They look upon it in a different light from that in which it was regarded years ago. The theater is a pleasant diversion from the cares and worries everyday life involves. Most of us go to the theater to forget and to be amused, for in the amusing there is the forgetting. If one sits down after a hard day's work and says to oneself "What shall I do tonight; where shall I go where I can spend a couple of hours pleasantly?" the conclusion is usually arrived at to attend some theater. Of the millions of people who inhabit the civilized portion of the globe it is only natural that there should be a common movement toward enjoyment and pleasure. Pleasure means joy and harmony, and we all are attracted by harmony, the same as we are not attracted by discord. Of these millions of people who seek enjoyment and amusement the greater portion select the theater as the means unto the end. The average man, after a day's work and serious thought, does not care to court further serious thought or tears, but wants something to distract the mind, to divert the currents of the brain into more pleasant and enticing channels. He wants to be amused. He wants to laugh, to be jolly and to see the bright side of things. He has had enough of the problems of life which face us all in their different phases in his battle with their influences during that day. He wants to throw them off for a short respite and forget. The theater is the most successful in this effort. It is most effective and most diverting. This man does not want Shakespeare. He has had Shakespeare all day. He has met him after breakfast, sat next to him in the street car on the way to business, received him in his office several times during the day, talked with him, argued with him, plead with him, wrestled with him, fought with him, conquered him and has been conquered by him. Does he care, then, to be brought face to face with him again in the evening in a place of amusement? No, sir; he has had all the Shakespeare he wants and is thankful for the means of forgetting him. That means, it strikes me, is comedy. Of all the drama I think the comedy does the most good.

This brings about many changes, and I am sure that it has not disregarded the theater in this respect. Years and years ago it was that this was a place for serious thought, for study and for teaching. Scientists, professors and students attended the play and there gave careful study to its teachings and the art. They were the most liberal patrons. They were the ones upon whom its existence and successful maintenance depended. But as evolution goes hand in hand with time its marks were also left upon the theater and on the play. The demand for a certain class of drama and art became less because of the fact that the lessons once learned from Thespis were being gained through other means, and with its decline came the clamor and rush for art of a lighter vein. The amusement, the enjoyment, the pleasure, which before had been gained elsewhere and through other means, gradually began to make itself manifest over the footlights. It proved a means which took with the popular mind and which has grown in force and importance to this day and will continue doing so until time and evolution on their rounds again draw near and again leave their marks upon the play and the playhouse. The amusement or the pastime may be then obtained through the means the conditions demand, but at the present writing the demand is for amusement. "I want to laugh," says the baker, the banker, the bootmaker, the laborer, the statesman and all. "I must laugh."

This cry discouraged the Edwin Booths and the Charlotte Cushmans who were struggling for a rise on fame's steep ladder. They have fallen back disheartened. The encouragement of their few followers has been drowned by the great cry, "I want to laugh." "Laugh, and the world laughs with you. Weep, and you weep alone." This quotation decided my career on the stage. I will admit that when I was quite a small girl and had just commenced my theatrical career with my sister I cherished a secret hope that some day I might become a great actress, a tragedienne. But when I grew a little older and saw life as it really is my ambition changed. It wasn't to become a great actress. I couldn't bring sunshine into any one's life by making them cry. I might, though, if I made them laugh, and so I began. It was hard work, but I've found that nothing can be accomplished in this life without hard work, so I plodded along. In time I got nearer to the cry, "I want to laugh and be merry," and then nearer still, until now I hear it from all sides. I knew the closer I came upon that cry the nearer I came to success, and so here I am working hard to make people laugh. And it's hard work too. If you don't believe it, just try it yourself and see. If you have never been on the stage, just get in front of a lot of people some time and say something which you think is exceptionally funny and see how it is taken. There is no more awful sensation in the world than to say something expecting your auditor or auditors to laugh and have them look at you with an expression of face seemingly to indicate that they question your earnestness or even your sanity. So even the business of manufacturing sunshine, so to speak, has its drawbacks. But I'm digressing, I'm afraid. If I personally were to go to the theater, I should select some light and amusing entertainment. I should not take Shakespeare. I am not decrying Shakespeare because in a business sense I might be in opposition to him, but I am only expressing my views and opinions from observation of the public, which, in the end, tells the whole story. If they wanted Shakespeare, they would have him. Where there is an effect there is always a cause, and the reason that Shakespeare does not thrive is because of the fact that those who want Shakespeare are the few, while those who want something of a lighter nature are the many.

Shakespeare is slipping away because the demands grow less, and the time may come when there will be no demand at all, and Shakespeare may be absolutely dead unless some sudden revolution of public taste should arise. I personally have been fortunate in striking a particular vein which seems to satisfy that cry. I have traveled all over this country, and this summer I am going to England. Whether I shall make them laugh in Britain remains to be seen. I am inclined to believe, however, that my style of humor and songs will prove a novelty. I should like to be successful in London because I am an American. I don't think any great prejudice exists there against American artists. I think that in a big city like London it is just like we are here in New York. If the artist is to our liking, we accept him or her, and success is theirs. If they do not appeal to us, as often the artists from the other side do, they simply fall and go back to where they are understood. So in going to London I feel that I shall be treated just as nicely as though I were home. It will rest with me to find the English risibilities and arouse them. If I do that, I shall feel sure that my mission in making another portion of the world laugh has been accomplished.

May Irwin

LITTLE MISS MUSTARD.

Miss Muriel Mustard, a child of 8 years, gave her first pianoforte recital at the St. James hall, London, recently and proved herself to be a marvel of precocity.

Bruno Steindel, the boy who has lately been attracting the attention of London, is no doubt equally a marvel of precocity, but he at all events has also this peculiar distinction—that he plays certain compositions with the full sentiment of a complete artist.

Miss Mustard, so far as she gave an exhibition of her powers, did not over attain to such a result. Nevertheless she is most certainly an extremely clever girl, who knows how to follow out her teaching with singular completeness. She played a quick little waltz by Godard, for example, with some real brilliance. In all her accomplishment, however, she did not show any particular originality. Many people will follow her career with much interest, for she certainly shows singular promise. It would be asking too much, however, to expect that the world should excite itself about a talent which has not yet reached its full development in any respect.

The famous baritone Mr. Fergusson is meeting with great success in England. He returns to America next February.

A NEW COMPOSER.

Strauss as the name of a musical composer means much. A new star of this name arises and has been shining in London. The new applicant for honors is Richard Strauss, not related to the dynasty of the Vienna waltz kings. His father was a famous horn player, and the son developed a strong bent toward musical composition at an early age.

He is only two or three years on the wrong side of 30 now, and his first symphony was composed as far back as 1881. Hans von Bulow was among the first to recognize his talent, and in England Dr. Richter and Mr. Manns were assiduous in introducing his more recent compositions.

At the present moment there is probably no German composer whose works are more keenly discussed, for it is a characteristic of his eccentric muse that she either inspires enthusiasm or aversion. Owing to the ill health of Herr Levi, Herr Strauss has recently been appointed to fill his room as conductor of the opera house at Munich.

A critic says: "One may have an imperfect sympathy with the tendencies of Herr Richard Strauss' music and yet cordially acknowledge the unquestioned talent which it displays. 'Till Eulenspiegel' is certainly prodigiously clever and entertaining, and possibly, though we feel some doubt on this point, the extraordinary symphonic poem entitled 'Tod und Verklärung,' which was heard for the first time in England under the composer's direction on Tuesday night, may, on a further and fuller acquaintance, be found to contain unexpected beauties. Both works were finely played, and the composer, whose youthful appearance and simple bearing are much in favor, was enthusiastically applauded by a full audience. Mozart's 'Eine Kleine Nachtmusik' was excellently played, but Herr Strauss shines more as a conductor of his own music than that of others. He is conscientious and intelligent, but his readings are lacking in breadth and masculine force."

Doesn't Want to Be Kicked Out.

"If my audiences," says Joseph Jefferson, "do not bid me farewell until I bid them farewell, I confidently expect to be with them for a year or two more at least. I do not know whether I shall make a public retirement or quietly 'sneak out,' probably the latter. Shakespeare says, 'Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.' I hope to detect my waning powers before you do and go quietly down and out instead of waiting, like the dog whose day is past, to be kicked down stairs and out."

Stories of The Stage.

Box office stories are interesting when the right man tells them in the right way. Here is a good one credited to Herman Klotz, treasurer of the Germania theater in New York: Late one afternoon a gentleman bought two seats in the third row and asked me to reserve for him for about an hour the two adjoining ones, which were on the center aisle.

This I did; not in the usual way, by laying them aside in an envelope, but by simply turning down the corners, or dogearing them and letting them stand in their places in the rack.

Perhaps an hour later in stalked an individual who, from his get up, I sized up at once as a "wild and woolly westerner." He wore a large, black, wide brimmed, soft hat, long fur trimmed overcoat, a pair of fierce mustaches, the kind that the late John A. Logan affected. Looking at the diagram for a moment and asking whether Mr. Philipp would sing that night, he pointed to the third row, saying:

"Have you these two seats?"

The identical ones I had turned down!

"No, sir, but I have these two," pointing out two in the fourth row directly behind them.

"Don't want them."

By this time he had shifted a little to one side of the window, looking not at me, but straight before him, a peculiar light in his gray eyes, his appearance anything but reassuring. Suddenly his arm shot through the opening of the window, his hand reached the rack and the two same seats, and he pulled them out and with a grin said, "How much?"

By means of a small mirror which hung on the wall opposite my rack and the plate glass front of the box office he had seen what he thought were the seats he wanted and had got them.

My hair did not exactly stand on end, but I felt anything but comfortable. The action was so audacious and had happened so suddenly that I was completely dumfounded, tried to laugh and mumbled out something like "Two dollars."

He pulled out a wad, extracted the money, turned to go, but came back and said:

"Excuse me, young man, for my suddenness just now. My folks were Germans. It's just about once every two years that I get a chance to see a German show, and when I do I like to get just the seats I want. In fact, when I want something and it is to be got, I generally get it."

"I don't doubt it for a minute," said I.

He handed me his card; also a cigar, which was better than the average, and pleasantly bade me good day.

He writes colonel before his name, and, as I afterward learned, is one of the most prominent citizens of Nebraska's largest city.

There is a decidedly French flavor to "The Proper Caper," now a much beprinted stage attraction. The story is that of an old man who does things respectable old men ought to be ashamed to be caught doing. The desire of an elderly father of a family to enjoy himself in a reckless manner is at the foundation of nearly all the fun.

The old gentleman's daughter is engaged in marriage by a young French artist. The artist is acceptable to everybody concerned, but the girl's mother is afraid that the intending son-in-law may have some intrigues on hand, as the Frenchmen she has read about in books always have, so she insists that her husband shall talk to the artist and urge him to get rid of all undesirable attachments before he marries their daughter.

Here is the old gentleman's chance. He goes to the young artist and tells him he must give up all his models. The artist astonishes him by saying that he has no models and has nothing to do with girls.

The old chap knows better, though, and finally, prompted by friends whom he seeks for advice, the artist acknowledges that he has a girl of whom he is very fond, and he will give her up at once. The father insists that he shall be permitted to break off the alliance and goes to see the girl. She is a young lady, stagestruck, who is prevailed upon by the artist's friends to play this role.

She refuses to give up her supposed lover, but plays her role so skillfully that the old man gets all tangled up in the web of her wiles, and there you have opportunities for all kinds of complications, out of which all the right people come in the right shape.

Here is a specimen advance man's story—the kind of stuff theatrical managers and ambitious actors pay good money to have written in New York and sent out, with the idea that newspapers can be fooled into giving away valuable advertising space:

Just before one of the great boat races between representatives of several well known female colleges last summer the girl who pulled the stroke oar of one of the crews was suddenly taken sick and was unable to pull an oar. Every face inside that boathouse showed keen disappointment, and tears were in several eyes, when a bright, dashing, ribbon bedecked little miss, a graduate from this very school not long before, came tripping in to wish them luck and announce that she was on hand to "root and yell for her alma mater." In an instant she took in the situation, and, with an encouraging "Cheer up, girls! You'll win it yet," she quickly changed her pretty summer dress for an extra rowing suit and took her place in the vacant seat.

After winning by a scant half length they paddled back triumphantly to their quarters, where the girls laughed, cried and hugged the little heroine. When they emerged from their boathouse an hour later, where many of their frantic admirers were waiting to receive them, the sick girl, having recovered, received congratulations with the rest, no one suspecting that she had not helped win the race, while (here is where the name of the actress who pays for the stuff is inserted), who rowed in her place, slipped out unnoticed and explained to her anxious friends later that she was so excited she got on the wrong boat and didn't see much of the race. Isn't it easy?

Arthur B. Warde is fond of telling about an actor he once had in his company whose self assurance and presence of mind were nothing short of colossal. He was the low comedian of the organization, which was traveling at that time in Illinois.

"The play was a frost," says Mr. Warde, "and we were dismal, impecunious wretches, every one of us, and ready to abandon the town on our uppers. A sure offer was made to me in a neighboring town, but we didn't have the money to take us there.

"This fellow—his name was Ripstar—was full of expedients. We were in a bad fix and did not know what to do, when Ripstar came to the hotel where I was staying. He was accompanied by a boy who had rents in his trousers and blood on his garments. It seems that Ripstar had found him on the street just after he had been attacked by a spotted dog. In a moment he had found the name of the owner of the dog and in two moments and a half he had made a confidential trade with the boy. At the request of Ripstar the owner of the dog, a very prominent and wealthy citizen, called.

"'Do you see that unfortunate and suffering child; how he has been mutilated by your dog?' said Ripstar.

"'My dog?'

"'Yes. A spotted dog, with a brass collar, on which is engraved your name. With premeditation and malice aforethought this carnivorous animal of yours made violent efforts an hour ago, close by the postoffice, to make a hearty lunch off this boy of mine.'

"'But'—

"'No buts, sir. I have already sent for a lawyer and am about to enter suit against you for $5,000 damages. But as I have only this morning arranged to leave for New York on an extended trip I will, if agreeable to you, settle the matter for a smaller amount cash down.'

"To cut my story short," said Mr. Warde, "Ripstar actually got a compromise from the owner of the dog, who paid him $100 cash down. Out of this he gave the 'mutilated boy' a $5 bill, and with the $95 we easily got to the next town, where we had success, and the play thereafter was a big winner."

Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna of "The Highwayman" company, has a double. At the first performance of the opera in New York a handsome blonde young lady and a party of friends occupied a box. In the audience there was a gentleman friend of Manager McCormick who noticed her, and five minutes before the performance was to begin he went out into the lobby and, rushing up to Mr. McCormick, said, "Say, Mack, don't Miss Clark sing tonight?"

"Yes. Why?"

"Well, it's nearly time for the curtain to go up, and she keeps on staying in a box with a party of friends."

Mr. McCormick sent a messenger to the young lady, asking her to come to the boxoffice. She came and said:

"What is it?"

"Aren't you going to sing tonight?" asked the manager.

"No, why should I?" she replied.

"Well, how do you suppose we are to give the opera without a prima donna?"

"I don't know," replied the young woman. "I thought Miss Clark was to sing. She's been back on the stage an hour dressing and must be ready before now. I am a sister of your prima donna."

Manager McCormick subsided, and the young lady returned to her box.

Brains seem to have served George H. Broadhurst to win fame as a football player as well as an author. A good story is told of him of the time when he was a member of the Chicago Association club. It was in a championship game, and opposed to his 115 pounds was an Englishman named Beaumont, weighing 150 pounds and a noted rusher.

It was near the close of the game before they met. The score was even when both men started for the ball. They reached it at the same instant, and everybody expected to see Broadhurst give way or go down before his opponent's furious rush. But he didn't.

Broadhurst simply blocked the ball. The other man kicked, and he might as well have hit a stone wall. He went into the air and seemed to turn four somersaults before landing. Broadhurst simply grinned, made an exciting run down the field and shot the ball through the goal just in time to score the winning point.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

The period of Victorien Sardou's new play, "Pamela," is in the year 1795—the interval between the reign of terror and the directory. The action passes within one month. The period of the drama is curiously enough just the time which was supposed to pass between the first and the following acts of "Mme. Sans Gene." The play has been read to the company of the Vaudeville, and Mme. Rejane, who is traveling in Russia, has received a copy of the play there in order that the drama may be produced shortly after her return to Paris.

Those who saw "The Gaiety Girl" three years ago will remember two handsome young Englishmen of the name of Hope who played juvenile parts. They are brothers and of excellent birth, having adopted the stage because they liked it. Arthur Hope, the younger, is in the "In Town" company, playing the part of the manager of the Caravanserai hotel, but so disguised by his make up as to be hardly recognized. His brother Cecil has given up the stage and is gold mining in South Africa. Both brothers expect to meet in London in February, where they are to start for the Klondike to try for a fortune.

A. W. Pinero's new farcical play, to be staged at the Court theater, London, Jan. 15, is called "Trelawney of the Wells." "Dot" Boucicault, Paul Arthur and Sam Sothern will be in the cast.

"Blue Jeans" will shortly be produced in London by Robert Pateman and Louis Nethersole.

Blanche Marsden is writing a sequel to her father's "Kerry Gow" for Eugene O'Rourke's use.

Lulu Taber has replaced Allie Warner in the Litt company, playing "In Old Kentucky."

Maud Odell has been loaned from the Lyceum to take a part in Arthur's play, "The Salt of the Earth."

LABOR MATTERS

A SERIOUS MATTER.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN NEW ENGLAND'S FACTORIES.

Perplexing Questions Presented — Facts Placed Against the Manufacturers' Claims—Competition From the South. Saving Grace of the Trades Union.

[Special Correspondence.]

To the textile operatives of New England a reduction of wages of from 10 to 20 per cent is a calamity and with the new year brings to tens of thousands of families an outlook of anything but cheer. In Fall River alone 27,000 people are employed in the mills, with an aggregate weekly pay roll in round numbers of $180,000, inclusive of salaries of superintendence, with the exception of treasurers. A reduction of 10 per cent is a serious matter not alone to the operatives, but to the merchants, whose volume of trade is correspondingly decreased. It is alleged by the manufacturers that the competition of the southern mills, combined with the restrictive factory legislation of New England, has made this reduction necessary. They claim that the mill owner of the south is not only in closer proximity to the coal and cotton fields, with the consequent saving in freights, but that he is able to run his mills from 8 to 14 hours longer per week and to buy labor at from 20 to 40 per cent less. In addition the age of employment is from two to five years higher in the New England states than in the south.

While the problem here presented is hardly a new one, yet there are several perplexing questions connected with it for which there seems no immediate satisfactory solution.

The rich and powerful Arkwright club, representing many millions of dollars of capital invested in the textile industries, maintaining an influential and adroit lobby before all legislative bodies in this section, is using the present situation as a pretext for pressing the repeal of so called restrictive legislation, while the great corporations of the textile centers of New England are posting lower schedules of wages on the same ground.

On the other hand, the operatives point to the rapid growth of manufacturing in New England since the inception of factory legislation (the city of Fall River alone having four-fifths as many spindles as the entire south) and to the enormous fortunes which have been amassed in this line of business during the past quarter of a century. They further claim that the greater per capita production of the northern operative as compared with his southern brother goes far to offset the nominally lower wage rate and to the steady progress which is being made by organized labor in reaching the southern operative. They assert also that the nepotism of the great mill owning families in appointing incapable relatives to high salaried positions is responsible for the absorption of much of the profit in manufacturing, and that it is cruelly unfair to place the burden of their support upon the weavers and spinners.

Leaving to experts the determination of the accuracy of the claims of either party to this controversy, the situation brings to public attention certain peculiar features of especial interest to students of economic questions.

The competition now in process of accentuation between the manufacturers of the north and south is very largely a conflict of differing standards of life and civilization among the operatives employed by them. Northern capital is extensively invested in the new mills of the south, but the reservoir from which the labor is drawn is widely differentiated.

Measured by the standard of those who possess "light and leisure" the life of the northern factory operative is poor and meager in its externals. In three-fourths of the factory families of New England the child and the mother must help to earn the daily bread by factory labor. The margin of their lives has been squeezed by a thousand competitive forces until it would seem as if all superfluities had been eliminated.

But other forces have been also at work and have prevented the operative from degenerating into a mere automaton. The state has interfered between its wards and unlimited corporate greed. It has, for instance, compelled, all too often against the parent's protest, the education of the child and won for women and children a certain amount of weekly leisure.

Above all else the labor organization has stood as a partial bulwark against encroachments upon the wage rate and where, as in the case of the Mule Spinners' union, a good organization has been effected, it has succeeded oftentimes in raising wages. The northern operative has in a measure had his will power aroused. He is educated to contend for, to starve for if need be, that which he deems his due. Even in the face of a steady influx of cheap labor from across the northern border and from certain parts of Europe he has often held a stubborn line of resistance until victory has been won.

Thus the life of the northern operative has been modified in some degree by the influences here noted. His wants have expanded with education and with even the small amount of leisure which he has gained. His home often bears witness to his appreciation of the things which appeal to the higher faculties, and his children are not content to be garbed as a class. People with a nice but peculiar sense of humor sometimes characterize the factory operative as "extravagant," but thoughtful people realize that upon the maintenance of a standard of living which takes into account some of the graces of life the future of civilization depends.

The southern operative, recruited mainly from the ranks of the so called "poor whites," represents another standard of living. He is usually the product of hundreds of years of a social order widely apart from anything known in New England or in the British factory centers. As a dweller on the soil his wants have been primitive, his opportunities for earning ready money few and far between. Removed from the stimulus of associative life and fellow workers, the advent of the factory system found in him a willing receiver of low wages and long hour conditions.

The superintendent of one of the largest factories in New England, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the south, says that many of this class of people look upon a job at 60 or 70 cents a day as "something Utopian;" that their home life is one "of absolute squalor," far below that with which the factory operative of the north is content.

It is the race problem over again, and it seems a strange anomaly to the New Englander, who has seen successive race waves supplant one another in the northern factories, after 50 years of this shifting current to behold in the native American the most formidable competitor in the labor market—the native Carolinian or Georgian whose ancestors were probably settlers on the soil of those states before the first foreigner entered the mills of Lawrence, Lowell or Fall River.

As a general proposition it is undoubtedly true that the lowest wage rate labor is very rarely the cheapest labor. The economic progress of civilization seems to demonstrate this without the shadow of a doubt. But it is also true that temporarily low wage rate labor may and oftentimes does supersede high wage rate labor where only skill of a common mechanical order is required.

It may not be doubted that the factory operative of the south will not be long content to work for a pittance. In several instances already, notably in the great Atlanta strike, he has shown that the leaven is working. Where the factory system goes there the trade union follows. Where the trade union obtains a foothold there men begin to think. When thought is awakened, the genius of American institutions may be relied upon to furnish the motive power which shall bring advancing conditions.

FRANK K. FOSTER.

Boston.

The Longer Workday.

The Massachusetts legislature at its present session will be asked by the representatives of the largest manufacturing industry in the state to repeal the factory restriction laws relating to the hours of labor. There is nothing in the industrial position of the times to justify such a course. It is still true, as it was in the beginning, that men must earn their bread in the sweat of the face, but it is also true that man has achieved a mastery of natural forces never before known and that he has attained the power to satisfy the wants of his physical being with a less and less expenditure of labor.

This fact is reflected in the laws of Massachusetts restricting the hours of factory labor, and which are in course of adoption in nearly all highly developed industrial communities. Their repeal might well be asked had some great catastrophe overtaken the labor of the world and compelled the expenditure of extra effort to recover the lost ground, but when based upon the fact of an overproduction of commodities it becomes an appeal that the bars be let down to a mighty, gratuitous and wasteful contest of capitalists in producing what is already in overabundance and in grinding the face of labor more closely in order to do it. It is the suggestion of wantonness or despair. The Massachusetts standard cannot wisely be lowered to that of other states; rather must that of other states be brought up to it.—Springfield Republican.

Object to American Work.

Commenting on the fact that the Joiners' union of Glasgow has withdrawn all its members who are employed at work on buildings where a contractor was using American joinery, P. J. McGuire, general secretary treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, says that these American doors and the joinery to which the Glasgow joiners object come from the low paid districts of the northwest. They come from parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota where people work in the planing mills 10 to 12 hours a day for less than a dollar, and where little girls and children work the whole day long for $1.50 to $2.50 a week. The union carpenters of Scotland cannot begin to compete with this class of work, for after paying railroad and ocean freights, insurance, etc., the American doors and joinery go into Great Britain for from 20 to 30 per cent less than they can be made in that country.

Labor In France.

In 1896 there were in France 476 strikes, involving 49,351 work people—41,412 men, 6,406 women and 2,003 children. Considerably more than half of these strikes occurred in textile factories, and the great majority of the lockouts lasted only a few days. The main cause for striking was a demand for increase of wages and after that matters of trivial importance. There were very few strikes for shorter working hours. But the most significant figures are those relating to final settlement. The strikers were successful in making the employers submit to their demands in fewer than 10 per cent of the number of strikes. They effected a compromise in about 30 per cent, and in 60 per cent they were totally defeated.—Paris Letter.

To Simplify Matters.

A proposal of President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers' association to allow the cutters and flatteners to withdraw from the organizations and to give them a share of the funds, amounting to $28,000, was carried by a majority vote of the membership, and the money was paid over to the cutters and flatteners. The wage settlement will be more easy of accomplishment now. The cutters and flatteners will effect their own wage settlement.

ENGLAND'S STRIKE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST STRUGGLES IN THE HISTORY OF LABOR.

The Magnificent Fight Waged by the Amalgamated Society For an Eight Hour Day Wins the Admiration of Every American Workingman.

Isaac Cowan, the representative in this country of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Pattern Makers, was asked by a Philadelphia Ledger reporter regarding what has been pronounced one of the most colossal struggles in the history of the labor movement, the Amalgamated's strike for an eight hour workday.

At present, Organizer Cowan said, it is estimated that nearly 87,000 men have been thrown out of work in consequence of the dispute, and the cost of maintaining these up to four or five weeks ago was about $165,000 a week. Since then the cost of maintenance has increased in proportion to the increase of the number of those who became idle.

Speaking of the origin of the strike and lockout, Mr. Cowan said:

"About three years ago three London firms conceded to their employees the eight hour work day. This led to the efforts of men working in other establishments to secure a like advantage, and about the first of last February they began an agitation. As a result conferences were held between the employees' organization, known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Pattern Makers and the Employers' federation. Quite a number of firms promised to concede to their workmen the eight hour work day, but others refused to do so, or to be guided by the results of any joint conference. The latter were notified by the employees that if they did not yield by the second week of July their employees would quit work. As a retaliatory measure the employers posted in their shops notices that 25 per cent of their employees would be locked out before the first week in July.

"Thereupon the executive council of the men's organization issued a notice that if the employers' threat were executed not only 25 but 75 per cent of the men were to quit work. There were 032 firms who thus decided to lock out their men. These firms included some of the largest in England and Scotland, such as the Armstrong gun manufacturers at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Yarrow torpedo boat builders and Whitworth of Manchester.

"Two weeks ago the number of members of the Amalgamated society out of work was 29,000; allied trades, 20,000; handy men and laborers, 28,000; non-union men, 6,000. Since then a number of others have become idle, making a total of 87,000 men.

"All of these have been supported by out of work benefits contributed by the united efforts of the various labor organizations. Up to date the money subscribed by the allied trades and the continental workmen has amounted to about $2,500,000."

The leader of the Employers' Federation, Colonel Dyer, is managing director of the Armstrong works. He has announced that the Employers' Federation will annihilate trades unionism in England and Americanize all the English shops.

"The difference between an American and a British machine shop," Mr. Cowan explained, "is this: In an American shop, when one man is able to do so, he will run two or three improved machines. In a shop in Great Britain the men, while not objecting to improved machinery, want one man only for one machine. They believe that some of the benefits of improved machinery should go to lighten the burdens of the workingman and that where the introduction of improved machines causes a displacement from work of three out of four men that in itself should be a sufficient profit for the employers. Improved machinery has already enormously increased the profits of the manufacturers.

"Within the last six months prior to the present strike and lockout the Armstrong concern paid a 13½ per cent dividend, and one London firm declared a dividend of 57½ per cent for the year ending July of the present year.

"I believe the engineers of Great Britain will win in the present struggle," said Mr. Cowan, "because the people of almost the entire country are with us. I don't believe the British people, especially the taxpayers, will see us crushed out of existence. Our organization is a great beneficial society. Our total benefits every year amount to nearly $4,000,000, and in the 46 years of its existence it has expended $26,041,043. Of that sum there were paid for out of work benefits $10,854,994; sick benefits, $4,878,444; old age pensions, $4,284,925; for accidents, $343,260; funeral benefits, $1,480,610; special relief, $469,705; donated to other trades in labor difficulties, etc., $780,005.

"The Amalgamated society has a total membership of 94,000. Of that number about 2,000 members are in the United States. When a member attains the age of 55 years, he receives a pension for the remainder of his life of from $2.10 to $3 a week, according to the length of his membership in the organization. The sick get $3 a week, and those incapacitated by accident from working any longer at the trade receive $600. The out of work benefits are $8 a week, funeral benefits $72, and those members who may be compelled to travel in search of work are given railroad fare to the amount of $9."

To Form a National Union.

The organized cloakmakers of New York, Chicago, Boston and other clothing centers throughout the country are considering the advisability, as a matter of protection, of coming together under the banner of a national union having for its ultimate object the abolition of the "sweating" system two years hence.

SUNBEAMS

JUST THE THING.

Plodding Pete Wanted the Football Clothes and Wanted Them Badly.

Plodding Pete had been wrapt in silent meditation for a long time.

"De first t'ing yo know," remarked Meandering Mike, "ye'll be t'inkin."

"I got a license ter t'ink," was the answer.

"Mebbe, but ye want ter look out. Ye'll keep t'inkin an t'inking, an de fus' t'ing yo knows yo'll git an idee yo wants ter carry out, an de nex' t'ing ye knows ye'll be workin."

"Would yo call holdin a man up an makin 'im change clothes wit' yer workin?"

"I dunno's I kin exactly say," replied Meandering Mike, rubbing his chin reflectively.

"Did yo see dat wagon load o' football players goin up de road?"

"No. I happened to have me eyes shut at de time. I heard 'em plain enough, so I didn't go to de exertion o' strainin me lids."

"Yo didn't git a good look at de kind o' clothes dey had on?"

"No, but I've seen 'em."

"Dem togs is what I want ter highway rob somebody of de fus' chance I gits."

"Pete, ye want ter look out. Football develops a man's muscles an makes 'im one o' de hardest subjects for larceny in de list."

"I can't help it. I wants dem clothes."

"Yon'll be wastin a dress suit case an a silk umbrella next."

"Nope. Me tastes is more luxurious nor that. I never hankered fur clothes before. But de idea of wearin me own mattress around on me frame so's ter have it handy whenever I wants ter lay down fur a nap is so allurin dat I'm almost willin ter take exercise ter realize it."—Washington Star.

The Servant Was Willing.

At a dinner party the coachman had come in to help wait on the table. Among the guests was a very deaf old lady. Coachman, in handing vegetables, comes to the deaf party. "Peas, mum?" says John. No answer. "Peas, mum?" (Louder.) Still no answer from the D. P.; but, placing her ear trumpet to her ear, she lifts it interrogatively to the man, who, glancing down and seeing the tube, ejaculates: "Well, it's a rum way of taking them, but I suppose she likes it. Here goes!" And down went the peas into the ear trumpet.—San Francisco Wave.

A Traitor.

"Harkins is a nice kind of an American. Such people as he have no business to enjoy the privileges of a free country."

"What's he been doing?"

"He said yesterday that in the event of war between the United States and England he wouldn't be surprised if John Bull gave us a pretty hard brush."—Cleveland Leader.

Proof of It.

"Is it possible, doctor," asked the garrulous widow, "that one can be talked to death?"

"Certainly, madam. Have you not buried three husbands yourself?"—Detroit Free Press.

Broke Even.

Scribbler—How did Penner do with his book, "Success In Farming?"

Riter—Great! The book paid for all he lost on the farm.—Up to Date.

Waiting His Turn.

Traveler—Can you direct me to Hollow Meadows?

Hodge (who stutters frightfully)—Ye-ye-ye-yes. You t-t-t-take the f-f-first t-t-t-turning on th-the right and ku-ku-ku-keep straight on over th' b-b-b-bridge, bu-bub-bub-but you'd bub-bub-bub-better be go-go-go-goin on. You'll gu-gu-get there quicker th-th-than I can t-t-t-tell you.—Punch.

Mirth.

"Laugh and grow fat."

"Pooh! You mean 'grow fat and get laughed at.'"—Detroit Free Press.

No Flats For Rent.

Young Man—I am to be married in about a month, and I'm looking for a home. What is the rent of these flats?

Janitor—Hum! Did the girl you intended to marry ever have a mother?

"A mother? Certainly."

"A grandmother?"

"Of course."

"Hem! Let me see. Did that grandmother have a daughter?"

"Why, yes."

"And did the daughter have a daughter?"

"Great snakes! Of course."

"Very sorry, sir, but I can't rent one of these fine flats to people like that. I'm afraid having children runs in the family."—New York Weekly.

The Glad Child.

Georgie—Pa, it says in the papers that the snow is 20 feet deep at Klondike. Is that so?

Pa—I guess it is.

Georgie—Jiminy, but I'm glad we don't live there!

Pa—Why?

Georgie—Just think of gittin up in the mornin and cleanin the sidewalk.—Cleveland Leader.

His Idea of It.

Keedick—Do you believe with Bulwer that death often changes aversion to love?

Fosdick—I would put it just the other way. I have known death change love to aversion when the decedent has left his property to some one else.—Up to Date.

Acclimated.

"This Klondike craze is going to help Boston immensely."

"In what way?"

"After those fellows have survived an Alaskan winter they won't be afraid to tackle Boston girls."—Chicago Record.

FAIRY SOAP

PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.

Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.

The Soap of the Century

Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

CUT DOWN

But this is a cut down in prices which will far outdo the Cut in wages. Read the following list which JOHN DRAIN will sell goods for the next 10 days. No marked down sale, nor no fire sale in Lowell can compare with our prices. We have got the reputation of dealing fair and square, and at any expense we will defend this reputation. Everything will be sacrificed for 10 days and for 10 days only.

1000 yards Crash, worth 6½c. for this sale, 3½c.
1000 yards Heavy Domets, worth 10c., for this sale, 6½c.
30c. Heavent Damask for this sale 23c.
39c. Red Damask for this sale 29c.
A good Red Damask for this sale 19c.
10c. Black Linen Thread for this sale 4c.
1000 yds. Cotton Thread for this sale 10c.
Clark Machine Cotton for this sale 3c. Only 1-2 dozen to customer.
Clark's Crochet Cotton, all colors, for this sale 4c. Only 1-2 dozen to customer.
10c. Machine Oil for this sale 5c.
10c. Vaseline for this sale 9c.
Bay Rum and Florida Water for this sale 10 and 15c.
Fancy Soap, 10c. quality, for this sale 2 for 5c.
Men's 38c. Heavy Woolen Hose for this sale 21c.
Men's 25c. Heavy Woolen Hose for this sale 12½c.
Men's 25, 38, 50 and 75c. Heavy Gloves, now 12 1-2c., 19c., 25c., and 38c. Only one half price in every instance.
1 lot Children's Feather Caps, was 50c. for this sale 15c.
Children's Nice Astrachans, worth 75c., for this sale 45c.
Children's 25c. Colored Bonnets and Woolen Tams, now 5c.
Children's Nice Silk and Woolen Hoods, worth 50c., 75c. and $1, for this sale 35c. and 39c. Handsome goods.
$1.75 Trimmed Hats and Turbans for this sale 79c.
$1.75 Trimmed Hats and Turbans for this sale $1.08. Only a few to sell.
25 dozen Ladies' extra large White Nurse Aprons, worth 39c., for this sale 21c.
Ladies' 38c. and 49c. extra size Vest and Pants for this sale 29c.
Men's Gold Suspenders 10c. Good Pins 2c. paper, 10c. Pins 4c. Machine Cotton, 3 spools for 5c. only. 100 yds. spool.
1 lot 25c. Towels for this sale 15c.
1 lot $1.35, Nice Whippers for this sale 75c.
Men, Ladies' and Children's Underwear at less than cost. Thousands of other bargains await you at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CUT DOWN

IN PRICES

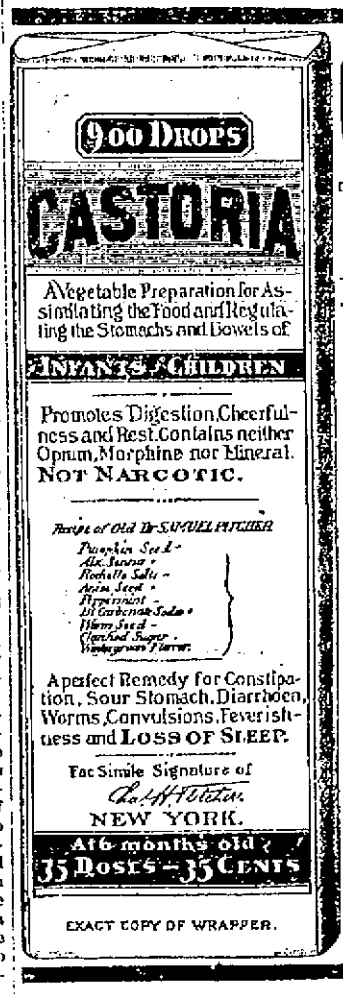
TO SUIT THE TIMES

Children's Woonsocket Arctics, sizes 8 to 10½, 29c.
Ladies' Rubbers 15c.
Men's Plain Rubbers 25c.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.
Youths' Storm King Rubber Boots, 11 to 13, $1.39.
Boys' Storm King Rubber Boots, 3 to 5, $2.40.
Men's Boston Rubber Boots, warranted first quality, $1.79.
Children's Kid Boots, lace or button, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.

We Have the Bargains.

THOMAS P. BOULGER

115 Central Streed.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT!

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rochless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings

$5 to $10 a Set

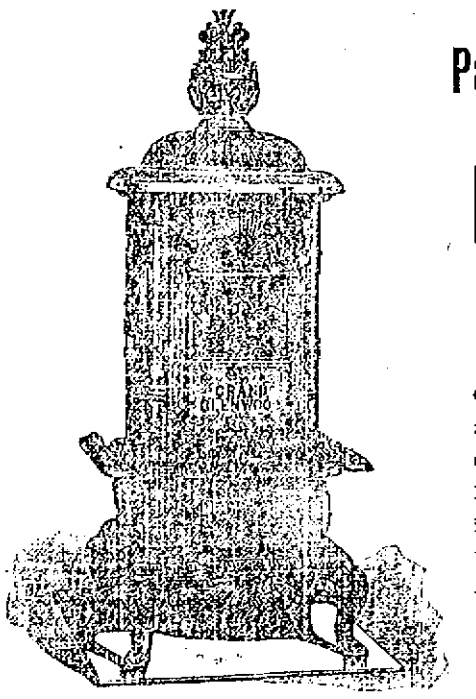
DR. J. K. MCKELLEN & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Bergin's Bl'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood



Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 51	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 41
6 42	7 5	6 41	§1 35
§7 04	8 02	7 53	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 28	8 15	*9 10	§9 46
§7 35	8 50	9 10	§10 25
7 41	8 37	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 15	11 58
9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 02
9 45	10 40	12 00	§12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 38
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 05	*3 00	§3 38
1 41	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 32
*§3 52	4 35	*5 10	5 45
4 25	5 36	5 38	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 31
*§6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 03
*§7 49	8 30	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 01
8 45	9 53	1 0	§1 51
§9 10	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 16
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 35
		9 10	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 31
8 15	9 10	9 5	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 56	3 40	4 55
2 33	3 44	4 25	5 15
3 30	4 22	5 01	5 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 18
6 6	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 16	11 10	12 31
9 25	10 33		

Sunday Trains.

5 15	6 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 23	11 13	12 35
1 15	5 28	5 40	6 21
5 50	6 35	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

CHOPPING BOWLS WITH TEA.

Our entire line of Chopping Bowls and Trays given away with 60 cent tea, you can have any size with a pound. Dickson Bros.' tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Alpine club will hold a sociable St. Patrick's night.

Physicians report that there is no great amount of sickness in the city.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Next Tuesday will be the regular meeting night of the common council.

Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, will come this year on February 23.

Prescott Pool and Billiard parlors, newly furnished, 63 Prescott street, upstairs. C. A. Page.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Next Wednesday will be Candlemas Day and special service will be held in all the Catholic churches.

The Urban and Suburban base ball league will meet Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Mathew's hall.

Try one of those easy shaves and first class hair cuts at Sullivan's, 300 Market street, corner of Dutton.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

There are stores where you'll pay $1.50 for the same watch work we charge $1.00 for. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The meeting of the aldermen, which should take place February 22, has been postponed to Thursday evening, February 24.

Slaters and men who work on roofs have been kept busy the last few days cleaning the snow from the roofs of the buildings.

WANTED—All Elastic Web Weavers to keep away from Lowell Goring Works until trouble is settled. Per order Elastic Web Weavers' association.

The Lowell & Suburban street railroad and the street department have had a great number of men at work the past few days clearing the snow piles from the streets.

A greater interest is being taken in astronomy now than ever before in the world's history and those who attend the illustrated lecture at Associate hall next Wednesday evening, by Mr. T. M. Graves, will learn more of this interesting subject than they can get from books in a year's study.

MIDDLESEX WOMEN'S CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the club will be held Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The committee appointed at the last meeting will report the result of their investigations in regard to the possibility of acquiring larger quarters. It is hoped that every member of the club will be present, as it is very important that all should understand what is proposed. The plans presented by Mr. Pollard for a hall adjoining the club quarters can be examined by the club members for an hour before the meeting.

CORBETT NOT TO PLAY.

BRADY DENIES THE RUMOR IN REGARD TO HIS PLANS.

New York, Jan. 27.—When it became known yesterday that William A. Brady, manager of James J. Corbett, had become interested in the Rochester baseball club of the Eastern league, the rumor at once started that the former pugilistic champion would be utilized by his manager to play on the team and boom it during the coming season.

"There is no truth whatever in the story that Corbett will be placed on the team," said Brady last night. "Although a great admirer of base ball, he has other bzusiness to which he must attend. The talk some time ago that Jim and I were after a national league club was all true at the time, but since then events have changed and we do not hold the same views. As far as I am concerned, however, I will entertain the same opinion about the New York club that I did, and would purchase it this minute if there was a possible chance."

The Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust company, at the corner of Merrimack and Palmer streets, Lowell, beginning with February 1st, 1898, will pay interest on deposits subject to check.

"Look after the pence,
The pounds will take care of themselves."

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

Ayer's Asthma Cure

better known as DR. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, has made a record for its remarkable cures of asthma. Cases that have been considered beyond hope or help have been cured by this remedy. One example of such cures, out of the many on record, is all that the space allows:

"My mother has been a great sufferer from asthma for the past ten years, and her recovery is almost without a parallel. On account of her advanced age—over seventy—we had but little hopes of ever seeing her well again; but we are sincerely grateful to inform you that she has been entirely cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."
—INGLIS BANKS, Tar Brook, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

put up in half size bottles, 50 cts. Full size bottles, $1.00.

CRISP GOSSIP.

The question of the aldermen returning electric road passes has been brought up in nearly every city the past two weeks. Haverhill aldermen have returned the books for the most part. The Haverhill Gazette of Tuesday tells a good story about passes. It is as follows: The latest and best thing yet in the matter of passes for members of the city council over the different electric lines was said this morning by one of their number who is a member of the lower board at that. He had two nice new passes, neither of which had been touched. One was over the L. L. & H., and the other over the H. M. & A. He was asked if he intended to return them, as per the order recently introduced in the lower board. "Give them back?" he replied. "Why certainly." But he added meditatively, "I intend to give them back one at a time. I don't suppose that will make any difference, will it?"—Lawrence Sun.

Lowell aldermen have books, but not to give up.

A well known specialist in nervous diseases tells me that the influence that different neighborhoods have upon certain kinds of temperament is tremendous, and it is responsible for much of the crime that occasionally startles and shocks the nation. People who are inclined to be melancholy should avoid quiet retreats and live on or near a busy thoroughfare, and if possible within easy reach of the country, while those who lack seriousness and stability of character are better amid more sombre surroundings.

"I must be kind to my Jack now. I can't speak cross to him, because I belong to the Band of Mercy," said a little friend of mine as he showed his badge and pointed to the dog that had almost grown accustomed to rather harsh treatment that was given in a playful and friendly mood.

Mark Twain has been studying the career of Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire, and sums up his conclusions as follows: "I admire him; I frankly confess it; and when his time comes I shall buy a piece of the rope for a keepsake."

The trouble among the members of the High school over the finances was over the debating trip to Lowell, not to Tyngsboro, as some construed the item. The meeting at which the officers resigned was held at the High school building, the 18th, says the Nashua Telegraph.

Don't be short, boys, over a little thing like that.

MATHEWS' SOCIABLE.

The young ladies of the lemonade table of the recent Harvest festival under the management of the Mathews, held a sociable in the Mathews' hall, last night.

The officers and aids were: General manager, D. A. Desmond; floor director Frank Riley; aids, Edward F. Slattery; Peter Brady, Walter V. Hickey, Patrick Nestor, Patrick Lyons, Timothy Dwyer and John Mullaney.

The Manhattan orchestra supplied the music.

Next week the young ladies of the candy table will be entertained.

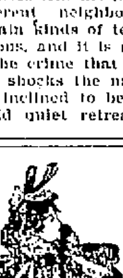
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPTS.

A meeting of the superintendents of the Lowell district, Massachusetts Sunday School Superintendents' union, was held last evening at the residence of Mr. E. S. Bigelow, 43 Gates street, for the purpose of formulating plans and making preliminary arrangements for a rally of all the forces at the annual meeting, which takes place in March. Mr. Hamilton S. Conant of Boston, field secretary, was present and gave many new and helpful ideas on Sunday school work.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Fine job printing done at this office.



Cloaks, Furs, Jackets and Coats

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Lowest Prices Yet!

125 ELEGANT WINTER CAPES.

$5.00 Boucle Capes, $1.98; $10.00 Boucle Capes, $3.98; $12.50 Boucle Capes, $4 98; $15.00 Boucle Capes, $5.98.

COLLARETTES.

$5 00 Collarettes now $1.48; $7.50 Collarettes now $2.49; $10.00 Collarettes now $4.98; $15.00 Collarettes now $6.98; $35 00 Mink Collarette, $17.50; $45.00 Persian Lamb Collarette, $25.00.

340 WINTER COATS.

$3.00 High-Neck Jackets, 69c.; $5.00 High-Neck Jackets, $1.98; $10.00 High-Neck Jackets, $3.98; $12 50 High-Neck Jackets, $4.98. The above Jackets are all this year's make.

FURS, FURS.

$50.00 Electric Jackets, now $25.00; $25 00 Astrachan Capes, $11.98; $45 00 Fur Capes, $22 50; $6.00 Fur Scarfs, $3.49; Muffs, 69c., $1.49 to $6.50.

CHRIS HOLMES'

Specialty Cloak and Fur Store,

NOS. 124 AND 126 MERRIMACK STREET.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS

FREE.

Examination of our stock of LADIES' and GENTS' CLOTHING. Don't think that because you come into our store you must buy. The looker receives the same careful attention as the largest buyer. We want every lady in Lowell to get acquainted with our methods of furnishing their entire family. Our prices the lowest, goods the best, and terms the easiest. This list proves our first assertion and if you call we can prove the other two.

$18	Jackets	Cut	to	$8
$15	"	"	"	$6
$12	"	"	"	$5
$10	"	"	"	$4
$8	"	"	"	$3

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT.

EMPIRE CREDIT CLOTHING CO., Over 97 Central St. Open Evenings

KEPT BUSY

The Bon Marche Noted for Bargains "kept busy all the time."

JUST NOW

It is Stocktaking. Measuring and Remarking Goods. Cutting Down the Prices to sell every article if possible

SELLING OUT

without consideration, for former prices or even the cost to manufacture. It's a chance of a lifetime. Don't be unmindful of your interests,

COME ON!

These values beat Klondyke. READ! READ!

Cotton Underwear Bargains.

Muslin Corset Covers, worth 12 1-2c each, easily, . 9c

Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, worth 20c each, easily, ... 12½c

Lace Trimmed Drawers, Umbrella flounce, worth 50c, ... 25c

Night Robes, Hamburg Trimmed, unusual value, for 59c

Night Robes, Hamburg Trimmed, tremendous value, for 69c

White Skirts, Lace Trimmed, big bargain, for . . 49c

Sample Night Robes and Skirts, in high grade goods, worth a good deal more money, for 98c

Hundreds of other bargains, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Jackets, Capes.

These must be sold. We will not carry over a Jacket.

$6.00 and $7.50 Jackets, in Kersey, Cheviot and Beaver Cloths. Now they go at $2.98

$12.00 and $12.00 Jackets, of Boucle Cloth, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, etc., etc., Satin and Lace Lined. Only about one hundred and fifty left, to go at . . $4.95

Plush, Capes, Coney Capes, Trimmed with Thibet, etc., Satin and Silk Lined, worth from $10.00 to $12.00. Now they go at $2.98

Capes worth $10.00, in all the popular Cloths, all lengths, Silk Lined. Now they go at $4.98

We mention only a few items in this issue, but our store is FAIRLY AGLOW with BARGAINS that are BARGAINS.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., THE POPULAR STORE

BIG SIX SLEIGHRIDE.

The members of the "Big Six" of Lowell enjoyed a barge ride to Lawrence Wednesday evening. Hanson's barges were used. About twenty-five of the organization arrived at 9.30 o'clock at the Essex House, where Caterer Kernon had prepared a hot supper in advance. After the repast, James Cahill, F. L. Woodbury, James Drury, James O'Neil, Edward McIntire, John McGuane, and George Keefe entertained with songs, recitations and selections on the piano. The return home was made at 12 o'clock.

In the party were: John McGuane, Edward Robinson, Charles Marshall, Peter Flood, John Mahoney, Thomas McMahon, Patrick Boland, John Grain, John Finnegan, Thomas Trainor, Edward Young, John Donnelly, J. McNulty, Frank White, Frank Campbell, Frank Fagan, George Keefe, Edward McIntire, John Murphy, Cornelius Harrington, Patrick, Sharkey, B. Carroll, James Cahill, Martin Coughlin, Michael Reid, Thomas Williams, John Hennessey, John Corcoran, Edward Murphy, Dennis Hayes, William Eaton, A. Gormley.

Fine job printing done at this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Peter's parochial residence, Wednesday, Mr. Oliver J. Burke of New York and Miss Lottie E. Murphy of this city were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Ronan. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Lottie Lowe of Chelmsford and the best man was Mr. J. T. Murphy of Manchester, N. H., brother of the bride. The bride was becomingly attired in cream lansdowne with pearl and lace trimming and carried bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore white organdie over yellow silk and carried white pinks. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Lowe, North Chelmsford, where the happy couple received the congratulations of many friends. A wedding supper was served and music was furnished by Pease's orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Burke received many useful and valuable wedding gifts.

BASKET BALL.

The basket ball game between the Burkes and Newburyports tomorrow night will be most exciting, for the teams are very evenly matched. The Burkes will practice in their gymnasium tonight.

Pete Regan is credited in every city inwhich he plays withing being one of the cleverest men playing the game in this state.

Guthrie has been giving much time to practicing reaching for the ball at the start-off. He has been weak in this respect, compared with visiting players, but he has improved of late.

A game between the Burkes and the Y.M.C.A. team would be witnessed by a crowd that would fill the largest hall in the city.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

Final Great Mark-Down Sale of Garments

Jackets at $2.00, down from $5.00.
Jackets at $5.00, down from $10.00.
Jackets at $8.00, down from $15.00.
Jackets at $11.50, down from $25.00.

Dress Skirts made to order at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WRAPPERS.

Special sale of Ladies' French Colored Cashmere Style Heavy Flannelette Wrappers, worth $2.50 each, at only $1.25 each for any size, 32 to 44 bust measure. They are a beautiful palm leaf pattern, well covered and come in different shades and effects, and look like real French goods, which cost 75c. a yard to import. The Wrappers are elegantly made, waists are lined, lined collar, which turns over, cuffs lined, turn back and button, yoke back with Watteau skirt from yoke, skirts cut full at hips and very broad. The cloth in every Wrapper cost $1.75 before it was made up.

STILL ANOTHER DRIVE.

Ladies' Fast Black Satine Waists, all sizes, 61c., were made to sell at $1.

CREDIT TO ALL

Stock Taking

Showed an accumulation of goods which ought to have been turned into cash weeks ago. For the next week or so you can indulge in some rare bargain pickings. These goods must be sold at once. They will be. These prices will do it.

$10.00, $12.00, $14.00
JACKETS AND CAPES
Now $5.98, $6.98, $7.98.

$12 00, $15.00, $18.00
OVERCOATS
Now $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS AND SUITS
Now $2.75, $3.50, $4.00.

TERMS AS EASY AS YOU WANT THEM.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Men's Furnishing Department

STARTLING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES FOR

Saturday's Trade Only

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

37 dozen Men's Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, extra heavy good line of sizes, 75c. grade,

Price for Saturday 33c. Each

17 dozen extra quality Gray Shirts and Drawers a broken assortment of sizes, regular $1 grade,

Price for Saturday 39c. Each

20 dozen Men's Jersey Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fleece lined,

Price for Saturday 47c. Each

MEN'S GLOVES and MITTENS

10 dozen Heavy Leather Mittens, slightly damaged, regular 50c. goods.

Price for Saturday 15c. Pair

15 dozen Men's Cashmere Gloves, fleece lined, all colors, price to date, 50c.,

Price for Saturday 21c. Pair

OUTSIDE SHIRTS.

20 dozen Boys' Outside Flannelette Shirts and Drawers, dark colors, regular price 39c.

Price for Saturday 19c. Each

30 dozen Men's heavy cotton and wool mixed Outside Shirts, regular retail price up to date 75c.

Price for Saturday 49c. Each

17 dozen Men's Dark Gray Mixed Outside Shirts, never previously offered less than 87c.

Price for Saturday 62c. Each

Men's extra heavy all wool Outside Shirts in checks and fancy colors, regular $1 and $1.25 goods.

Price for Saturday 75c. Each

Ladies' Glove Dept.

Special Reductions for Saturday.

Our entire stock of 25c. Colored Cashmere Gloves,

Price for Saturday 12½c. Pair

Our entire stock of black four button Cashmere Gloves, 50c. qualities.

Price for Saturday 39c. Pair

All our 75c. grade of Kid Gloves, black and colored, will be

Offered Saturday at 59c. Pair

20 dozen Ladies' fur top lined Kid Gloves, in black and browns, regular $1.25 quality,

Price for Saturday 89c. Pair

Our entire stock of $1 Kid Gloves, in black and colors, hook, clasps and buttons.

Price for Saturday 89c Pair.

THREE POUNDS OF TEA FOR $1.00

Saturday is Tea and Coffee Day in Our Store.

As a special inducement to purchasers for Saturday, we will offer a limited quantity of a regular 60c. Tea at 35c. per pound, or 3 pounds for $1.
Five pounds of Mocha or Java Coffee for $1. Sample cups served free. Call and try one.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

LOWELL'S GREATEST.
THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY BOTH AGREE.
THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight, generally cloudy tomorrow, and probable light snow. Slightly warmer, with variable winds.

Almanac, Saturday, Jan. 28.
Sun rises—7:01; sets, 4:55.
Moon sets—Morning.
High tide—4:30 a. m.; 5 p. m.

MR. BRAY REMOVED

Mayor Bennett Places Geo. Woodward in Power.

DECISION REACHED AT THIS NOON'S CONFERENCE.

An Opinion Received from Solicitor Qua.

Mayor Bennett has appointed George Woodward superintendent of lands and buildings and has removed Supt. Richard Bray.

Mr. Woodward will take charge next Tuesday. The change was decided upon at a conference in Mayor Bennett's office this noon and the Mayor gave out the following statement:

"When I asumed the duties of this office, I found a controversy over the office of superintenednt of lands and buildings.

"I did not like to interfere, as I supposed the question of who would be superintendent this year would be speedily settled by the City Council.

"When it was not settled by the city council, I asked the city solicitor his opinion.

"When it reached me today I sent for Mr. Woodward and Mr. Bray and read it to them. The city solicitor decided that, although a member of the board

RICHARD BRAY, Deposed as Superintendent of Buildings.

of aldermen instead of the Mayor acted as the presiding officer at the meeting last December, Mr. Woodward received six votes and consequently was elected. The city solicitor further declared that under the city charter of Lowell officials had the right to office until their successors were chosen.

"Mr. Woodward being elected in concurrence as superintendent of lands and buildings last December, he is entitled to the office until his successor has been chosen.

"When that opinion was read, Mr. Bray decided to surrender the office. He will be paid up to February 1, and it is agreed that he has been acting as Mr. Woodward's agent in the meantime.

"This is done to protect the city's interests, and a statement to that effect will be signed by Mr. Bray and Mr. Woodward."

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

William Gosselin was arrested on Moody street this noon by Inspectors Allen and Laflamme on a charge of larceny.

It is alleged that Monday Gosselin entered the office of Dr. Delisle and when booked by Keeper Holman said he had applied at the station one night last year for lodging. He will appear in court tomorrow.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 50c. ea. O'BRIEN'S BIRDS, Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

GEORGE H. PITCHER, Superintendent of the Hancock Life Insurance Co.

INSURANCE MEN

Entertained by the John Hancock Insurance Co.

ANNUAL BANQUET AT ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Guests Present From Other Cities.

The John Hancock Life Insurance company banqueted its local agents last night at the St. Charles hotel.

It was in appreciation of their earnest efforts to advance a company's interests that the big concern entertained its efficient corps of employes. The company arrived at the St. Charles shortly after six o'clock, and for two hours partook of the courses of the exceptionally fine menu. Then the local superintendent, George H. Pitcher, acting as toastmaster, addressed the company of 100 guests. He spoke of his pleasure at seeing such a large gathering of men who were working for their own and the company's success, and advancement. He spoke words of welcome to the visiting agents and told of the pleasure they took in receiving their friends from other cities. He told of the company's business in this district; how it has increased under the careful attention given to the work by the agents.

Mr. Pitcher then introduced the following representatives of the company, who spoke of the work that is being done in their respective cities: Assistant Supt. of Agencies Weeks of Boston, Supt. Daniel J. Sweeney of Providence, R. I., Supt. John Bennett of Pawtucket, R. I., Supt. William G. Gibson of Roxbury, Supt. Timothy P. Donahue of Lawrence, Supt. Alfred White of Haverhill, Asst. Supts. George W. Meeum and George Simpson, Chelsea, Asst. Supts. Blake and Craven of Lawrence, Asst. Supts. Sharkey and Hill of Lowell. There were vocal selections by Agents William H. Mahoney of Lowell, McDonald of Lawrence, Asst. Supt. Collins and Agents McCabe and Dainton of Lowell.

The company sang "Auld Lang Syne" shortly before 11 o'clock and then dispersed.

The occasion was one of the most enjoyable and enthusiastic that was ever conducted by the company.

During the evening, music was furnished by McElroy's orchestra.

Supt. Pitcher has been in Lowell six years and under his watchful eye and business care, the company has enjoyed a prosperity never before attained by it. There are five assistant superintendents in the local office, Messrs. M. J. Sharkey, Wm. S. Collins, James F. Pitcher, William C. Hill and Charles Pook. There are 45 local employes and the company has 10,000 policies in the city, 7000 of the holders of which are operatives. The local office does an annual business of $125,000. During Supt. Pitcher's administration the company has had but one law-suit and the decision in that was favorable to the company. Mr. Pitcher has been connected with the company 19 years.

A LIVELY RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to Orville W. Peabody, the livery stable keeper, ran away in Central street yesterday afternoon.

Burton Wiggin's horse and sleigh were standing near the corner of Central and Market streets and the runaway collided with it and threw the driver out.

In front of Hall's market the runaway jumped over a pung without injuring it, but left its own sleigh a wreck.

The animal took to the sidewalk. It stopped in front of Brown's grocery store, at Gorham and Appleton streets, long enough to knock down the signs and break a window. Then it continued on until caught. It had received several scratches.

A horse attached to a pung ran away in Merrimack square at 10 o'clock last night and was stopped by Charles Hamilton, the local sprinter, before any damage was done.

SUPT. J. J. HART

Will Resign From Merrimack Print Works

TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

Alexander Hobbs Will Probably Succeed Him.

Supt. John J. Hart of the Merrimack Print works, after 11 years of very meritorious service, is about to sever his connection with that company, to engage in a similar line of business for himself.

It is understood that assistant superintendent Alexander Hobbs will succeed him as superintendent.

Mr. Hart has announced no definite plans as to his future course as yet, and he has not decided as to the exact date of resignation.

His resignation will be regretted by all his employes in particular, for with them he was very popular.

Mr. Hart is a native of England and a product of Oxford University, and the leading technical schools of the United Kingdom. During his 11 years of service, he has been remarkably successful in the management of the affairs of the print works. He was one of the strongest advocates of the Textile school and since its opening has addressed its pupils.

Mr. Hart says that Mr. H. D. Kendall of this city and himself have purchased a mill in Rhode Island, of which they will assume management in May. Mr. Kendall is the proprietor of Kendall's mills on upper Lawrence street. Just what kind of manufacturing the firm will do, Mr. Hart declined to state at present. The plant is understood to be a large one.

SATURDAY'S SUN

WILL BE REPLETE WITH SPECIAL FEATURES.

Tomorrow's Sun will appear as usual resplendent in a twelve-page issue containing interesting articles by some of the most eminent writers of the country. It will have a page devoted to the U. S. Senate with pen pictures of noted public men, of well known senators in action and response together with the peculiarities of some old timers. Another interesting page for the politician will contain an article entitled "Statesmen out of a job," picturing the private life of the famous politicians; on this page will also be found an article of interest to astronomers. Then comes the sporting page with portraits and sketches of the swells of the sporting world; new wrinkles in French bicycles; a dash of base ball news and a lot of other notes and facts pertaining to the sporting world. The woman's page is as usual bright and entertaining. There you will find an interesting article, entitled "Bab at the Theatre," where she makes a critical study of the play, the actors and audience; a story on the anniversary of the National Woman's Suffrage association; together with a variety of feminine gems. Then comes a page of fun. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men,"—and women, too. Just read this page and you will enjoy it to your heart's content. Don't miss it. Twelve pages. Lowell's greatest newspaper, only one cent.

TELEPHONE DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company held January 26, a dividend of $1.50 a share was declared, payable on Tuesday, February 15, to stockholders of record at close of business on Monday, January 31. The transfer book will be closed from Tuesday, February 1, to Tuesday, February 15, both days included.

Inquiry was made yesterday from Evansville, Ind., regarding the manner in which workhouses were conducted in this section. The matter was referred to Supt. Pindar of the city farm.

THE SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK

IRON CLAD BOND

Among the Mill Men of New Bedford

TO KEEP CLOSED FOR FOUR WEEKS

And Then a New Arrangement.

New Bedford, Jan. 28.—It is stated by a New Bedford man well posted in mill matters that the cotton manufacturers of that city signed an agreement to keep their mills closed for four weeks under penalty of a heavy fine. The strike occurred January 17, so that two weeks of the time are scarcely expired. A new agreement or else a compromise with the strikers will then be in order

STRIKERS LEAVE FOR CANADA.

New Bedford, Jan. 28.—Seventy-five French Canadian operatives left this afternoon for Canada. The operatives are beginning to realize that the mill men mean business, and that they are in for what bids fair to be the longest and most bitter fight in the history of the cotton industry of New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD MEN

VISIT LOWELL AND LAWRENCE TO SECURE AID FOR THE STRIKE.

Edward H. Bean of the Slashers' union, William Foley of the Weavers' union and John Ryan of the Carders' Joseph Cheatham of the Loomfixers' union, John Hallowell of the Spinners' union, all of New Bedford, were appointed a committee to assist in organizing in the mill cities of New England. They visited Lowell today and are going to Lawrence to get the operatives of that city in line for helping New Bedford operatives.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE,

IN LONDON WAS CONCLUDED TODAY—THE EMPLOYERS WON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Jan. 28.—The meeting of the committees representing the federated employers and the allied trades' unions have resulted in a ballot to accept the employers' terms. This ends the great engineering strike that was commenced July 13, 1897. Arrangements have been completed for simultaneous resumption of work in all the federated workshops on Monday next.

SENATE CONVENES

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In accordance with an agreement, the senate convened at ten o'clock today. By unanimous consent routine business was waived and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) opened the last day's discussion of the Teller resolution.

RUSSIA'S OFFER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pekin, Jan. 28.—Russia has offered China a loan on the same terms as Great Britain. China invited her to guarantee to defend China against the possible displeasure of Great Britain, but Russia was evasive in her answer. A similar guarantee was asked of Great Britain against Russia and was promptly agreed to.

FUNERALS.

MACKIE—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Mackie took place from her late home in Congress street yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. The many floral offerings testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by her many friends. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. A quartette composed of Messrs. Molloy, Wirt, Burns and Foster sang the following selections: "Gathering Home," "Abide With Me," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The bearers were sons and relatives of the deceased. Interment was in the family lot in the Edson cemetery.

Alderman and Mrs. E. B. Peirce will sail for Egypt in a few weeks.

GREGOIRE—The funeral of Mrs. Simon Gregoire took place yesterday from St. Joseph's church. The deceased was 50 years of age and leaves four sons, Dr. Albert Gregoire, E. L., Alfred and Joseph. At the funeral services Rev. Frs. Enard, Gagnon and Berri officiated. The pall bearers were Drs. Brissette, Gervais, Roy, Lamoureux, Gagnon and Delisle. At the grave in St. Joseph's cemetery, Rev. Frs. Gagnon and Enard officiated.

President Cox of the Brussel Carpet weavers to day paid the Shavers' union $50 from his union.

The Shavers' union will hold a grand assembly in Associate Hall, February 1, the proceeds to go to the strikers.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

LABOR'S CAUSE SUPREME

The Fund for New Bedford Strikers Rapidly Growing.

Sec. Hart of New Bedford Addresses the Lowell Weavers—Mr. Connolly Insults Organizers of the Federation of Labor Causing the First Ripple of Discord Since the Cut Down.

Still the sympathizers with the New Bedford strikers continue to send in their contributions to the fund for the strikers.

They are fully in accord with The Sun's opinion that the present strike in New Bedford should be made a union strike, one in which New Bedford takes the aggressive and strikes the blow, while being supported, backed and encouraged by the cotton operatives of Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., and the mill towns of Rhode Island.

The strikers at Fall River have surrendered. That is the proper way to do. No petty little strikes will avail anything for the cause of labor.

Supt. Pitcher of the Hancock Life Insurance company, says that his employes are ready to contribute $25 a week if necessary.

Today's lists starts off with a ten dollar subscription from Martin Moran of South street. Mr. Moran, like the other contributors on the list thus shows where his sympathies lie.

John Drain, the well known and popular dry goods dealer at 11 Gorham street, shows his sympathy for the New Bedford strikers by giving voluntarily and aiding the good cause with a $5.00 note. Mr. Drain says that no one can appreciate more keenly than he the condition of the mill operatives as he was one of them himself before he entered the dry goods business. He sincerely hopes that the strikers will win and that the day is not far distant when labor organizations of every description will be so banded together by fraternal ties that a merchant who does not keep union goods in his store will find that it will be impossible to do business. The only way in his judgment to combat against the injustice of the Arkwright club is in unionism; in union there is strength.

The receipts to date amount to $301.50. Today's contributors are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$268.50
Martin Moran, South street	10.00
Frank Lang	.25
John Drain, Gorham street	5.00
Anthony Robinson, Church street,	1.00
P. Watson, Jr., Charles street	1.00
W. D.	.50
Michael McGillnchey, Gorham St.,	1.00
G.	.50
B. M. Freeman	1.00
Patrick Fitzgillon	1.00
M. Murphy	1.00
Sympathizer	1.00
John Nolan	2.00
C. F. O'Nell	.25
John Silva, Gorham street	.50
M. J. Gulfoyle, Gorham street	1.00
Smith & Castle, Gorham street	2.00
Arthur McCann, Gorham street	.50
T. B.	.25
Thomas Sheeley	1.00
J. H. McDermott	1.00
A Friend, F.	.25
A Friend T, Little Appleton street,	.50
C. H. Frost, Central street	.50
Total	$301.50

STIRRING EPISODES.

In the midst of their great success, Lowell's labor circles are widely stirred by a rupture between the leaders and as a result the good work that was going on uninterruptedly is somewhat retarded.

The trouble occurred at the weavers' meeting when Mr. Connolly of the Mule Spinners' union and principal local organizer turned down Secretary H. S. Mills of the National Union of Textile Workers of America and Thomas F. Tracey, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who, with Louis W. Weeks, district organizer of the A. F. of L., attended the meeting for the purpose of addressing it.

Even Secretary Matthew Hart of the New Bedford weavers was accorded a lukewarm reception after having come from New Bedford purposely to address the weavers. Mr. Hart, however, made a fine address, while the others went away.

These Federation speakers have been going through New England, speaking in the interest of organized labor and President Gompers is expected here early in February.

They believe in affiliating all the trades in national unions by themselves while Mr. Connolly's idea is to put all crafts in one great central body. Mr. Connolly is also favorable to Mr. T. P. Cahill's scheme, the National Textile Workers of America, a new organization formed by Mr. Cahill and which has received, through its platform the wrath of the socialist labor people.

Messrs. Tracey and Mills claim that Mr. Cahill was expelled from the National Union of Textile Workers and started this new body after his expulsion. They claim also that the organization is known only in Lawrence, Mr. Cahill's home.

Messrs. Mills and Tracey have been here for several days with Mr. Weeks, who by the way, does not pull in very strongly with Mr. Connolly. They anticipated a cold reception from the latter, but hardly expected such a slap in the face as was given them.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mills went to Lawrence, but was not allowed to speak, owing, he says, to Mr. Cahill's influence.

Messrs. Mills and Tracey in support of their Federation, argued well that in the event of trouble here, the unions need outside aid and the way to obtain it is by being affiliated with a national body, the A. F. of L. which includes unions all over the country. With simply their local resources, they could not carry on a strike for any length of time.

Mr. Mills announces that any of the Lowell unions that are desirous of obtaining information relative to the National Union of Textile Workers of America will receive the same by addressing H. S. Mills, Box 520, New Bedford, Mass.

GOMPERS COMING HERE.

Yesterday, Mr. Tracey received a letter from President of the American Federation of Labor Samuel Gompers, in which the latter stated that he would be in this vicinity between February 5 and February 12, and that it was his intention to visit Lowell at that time. He will probably be accompanied by P. L. Maguire of Philadelphia, first vice president of the A. F. of L., and general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. Mills received the following despatch from Mr. Maguire yesterday:

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1898.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America will help sustain the National Union of Textile Workers and the cotton operatives of New Bedford in their struggle against pauper wages and slavish conditions. We are with you to the end in this noble fight for independent manhood and honorable womanhood.

—P. J. Maguire.

Mr. Mills will return to New Bedford today and Mr. Tracey will go to Worcester, returning here next Tuesday.

THE WEAVERS MEETING.

The meeting at which the rupture occurred was that of the new Weavers' union in Burkes' hall, it having been previously announced that Secretary Matthew Hart of the New Bedford weavers would address them. As a result about 500 assembled, the majority being ladies. Mr. Hart came late in the afternoon, but no one representing the union received him. He was introduced to several of the local labor men by a Sun reporter and shortly before 8 o'clock visited the Burkes' hall. There was quite a gathering there and an orchestra furnished music.

Messrs. Weeks, Tracey, Mills and Ward, all representing the American Federation of Labor, went up there, too, doubtful if they would be allowed to speak, for the union appears to allow Mr. Connolly to speak for it.

When the Federation men entered, they ran up against Mr. Connolly and were told that they could not speak at that meeting and after a time they retired.

Speaking of the action of Mr. Connolly, T. F. Tracey said:

"At the last meeting of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Nashville, Tenn., the body, in anticipation of labor troubles in the East, voted in case of any differences arising between labor and capital, to lend the moral and financial support of the federation to aggrieved operatives and to also assist them by giving them, free, the services of organizers.

"When the Lowell operatives were threatened with a cut-down, the federation at once sent on organizers to assist the operatives. We have been here several days and have been doing all we could do to aid in organization and in the strengthening of the unions.

"Last night, I with other organizers and officers of national unions, went to the hall and asked Mr. Connolly the privilege of briefly addressing the meeting. To my surprise and to the surprise of all, Mr. Connolly turned upon me with a frown and ordered us out in strong terms saying: 'We have no use for the American Federation of Labor or its representatives. We've had enough of your guff and we're done. The operatives are heartily sick of listening to windy speeches. You are nothing but bores.'"

Henry S. Mills, secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers of America, also complained of the harsh treatment he received at the hands of Mr. Connolly.

Said he: "I came here in the interest of labor and to point out the advantages that would accrue to the recently organized weavers by becoming affiliated with the National Union of Textile Workers of America.

"Judge my surprise when I made my request to Mr. Connolly to be privi-

(Continued to Page Three.)

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and biliousness. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ONLY REASON why we don't advertise a mark down sale is that our original prices were made on that basis, and they've not been touched by the "stock reduction" sales.

Take for instance
Our Men's heavy black all wool Cheviot suits
at $3.75.
And
Our Men's heavy all wool plaid suits
at $3.95.

We don't claim they're worth much more, but you'll find suits no better than these, one and two dollars higher at the "mark down" sales.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LATEST

THERMOMETER LOW.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 28.—The thermometer went down with a jump last night. Early this morning it was twenty degrees below at Northfield, Vt., 24 below at Hanover, N. H., 16 below at Bangor, Me., and 6 above in Boston.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Christiana, Jan. 28.—A parliamentary committee appointed to draw up proposals for a better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden will conclude its labors tomorrow morning without any agreement being reached.

McKINLEY RETURNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Jan. 28.—President McKinley left for Washington on a special train at 10.30 today.

MATRIMONIAL.

GORMLEY—JAMES.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the parochial residence of the Immaculate Conception church Wednesday, the contracting parties being James Gormley and Miss Annie James. Rev. Fr. Joyce performed the ceremony. Miss Carrie James of Tyngsboro, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. Joseph Gormley, brother of the groom, was best man. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the groom, 65 Chestnut street, many friends congratulating the happy couple. The reception lasted until a late hour, when the guests departed with best wishes for the happy couple.

FLEET HELPLESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Jan. 28.—The Russian fleet at Port Arthur is helpless, being unable to steam even to Vladivostock. The Japanese coal firms which contracted to supply the Russian fleet have defaulted.

POLICE COURT

Four drunks and all were released. The case of Thomas Kelley and Eugene Donovan, charged with assault and battery took up most of the session.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—Miss Louisa Mitchell, 85 years of age, a native of Bridgewater who had for several weeks been visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Knowlton of Chelmsford, died at their home Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, the cause of death being old age. Miss Mitchell belonged to one of the old and noted families of Bridgewater. For twenty-five years she was a teacher in a primary department of a Boston school, Dorchester district, a position for which her sweet disposition and love for children admirably fitted her. Her nearest surviving relative is a sister, 90 years of age, living in New Jersey. Burial will take place at Bridgewater.

DE FORGE—Lydia DeForge, daughter of Teles and Mary DeForge, died yesterday at the home of her parents, corner of Hovey and Dalton streets, aged 17.

54 Fur Lap Robes will be sold at Keyes' auction tomorrow for just what they will bring.

First class job printing done at this office.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gilden, Pres. Wm. F. Ellis, Cashier.

TO INVESTIGATE STRIKES

A Proposition That the Governor Appoint a Committee of Five.

Inquiry as to Differences Between New England and the South—Necessary Legislation if Any to be Reported—The Battle in Cotton Mills.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Senator Williams of Norfolk has introduced a bill in the legislature which may have a bearing on the discussion over Mr. Flynn's textile investigation order. It provides for the appointment by the governor of a committee of five to investigate the subject of cotton manufacturing in the commonwealth. One member shall be chairman and two will represent manufacturing interests and two labor interests. The committee is to ascertain how the present conditions in Massachusetts compare with and differ from those in other states. Rates of wages paid, comparative efficiency of the labor employed, and the machinery utilized; the general economic advantages and disadvantages; hours of labor and their effect, and what legislation, if any, is needed are to be reported upon.

The committee is to have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and may employ clerical and other assistance. Each member would receive as compensation $5 for each day's actual service. The committee is to report in print to the legislature of 1899, or before the second Wednesday in January, its powers to terminate then. If legislation is recommended, it shall be accompanied by bills. The bill gives no authority to the committee to send for papers.

BACKBOYS IN SPINNERS' UNION.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 28.—At a general meeting of the Mule Spinners' association of Rhode Island last night, applications were received from 430 backboys in the various mills throughout the state for permission to join the association. The request was granted, and a committee of five appointed on rules governing the membership of the new acquisition.

A communication was received from the spinners, who, with other employes of the White Rock mill of B. B. & R. Knight, are now on strike, asking the association to give what assistance it could offer towards a settlement. State Secretary Fallon was instructed to go to the mill and ascertain the condition existing, and to take such steps as in his judgment he deems necessary.

A complaint was received from the operatives, including the spinners, of the Warren Manufacturing company at Warren, regarding the running of overtime. The complaint was to the effect that the employes could not see why the mill should run overtime in view of the glutted condition of the market. Mr. Fallon was instructed to see the agent regarding the complaint.

FRAME SPINNERS SURRENDER.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 28.—The strike interest in this city resolves itself around the situation at the King Philip mills, the difficulties in the other mills having practically been settled. The surrender of the frame spinners at the Fall River Iron Works company's mills has ended the only other strike of large proportions, and at the Sagamore the places of the discontented have so far been filled as to practically end the difficulty there.

The attitude of the carders is still a matter of uncertainty and there may be trouble with them, although every effort will be made to settle all differences with them. Their grievances are on account of alleged excesses in the reduction, and it is not improbable that compromises may be made to prevent a strike.

The disposition on the part of the labor leaders as well as manufacturers to avoid a strike and the wise counsel against such a method of settling disputes have borne good results, and in numberless cases a conference between agent or superintendent and the discontented ones has resulted in an amicable settlement of trouble.

THE LEWISTON SITUATION.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 28.—There is no prospect of a settlement between the strikers and the managers of the Androscoggin mill, but the strikers are confident that they will win inside of three months, as the business men are showing practical sympathy, having contributed about $2000. Plans are being made to give a ball for the benefit of the strikers, and a distribution depot is being talked. The strikers are receiving assistance from the national union. As time goes by the determination on the part of the strikers to hold out grows stronger.

STRIKERS' VICTORY.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 28.—The lasters' strike at the factory of Noyes & Read was settled yesterday in favor of the strikers, the firm agreeing to restore prices and give the men their old places in the factory. About 50 men went out when the cut was made about three weeks ago.

THE LEGISLATURE

Bill to Regulate the Working Hours

IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE STATE.

Other Matters of General Interest.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Senate bills, petitions—Majority vote, not plurality, to elect in political conventions; controller of county accounts shall examine accounts of truant schools; secretary of state may sell copies of the Bradford manuscript for $1 each; caucuses in Boston to open at noon, caucus officers to be paid $6 each; minors under 18 and women in mercantile establishments not to be employed more than 58 hours a week, except between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1; assessment life insurance companies prohibited from using mortuary funds for running expenses; applicants for admission to bar who petitioned and were examined before Jan. 1, 1898, need not take state examinations.

House petitions, bills, orders, resolves—Boston to have local option by districts in the licensing of the sale of liquors; board of excise commissioners in Boston to issue licenses; police, including sergeants and captains, to have one day off in 27; county and special commissioners of Middlesex to be chosen by people of the county; South Hadley to refund $21,000 of its debt; graduates of professional and scientific departments to have right to vote for overseers of Harvard college; the book "Black Beauty," to be used as a supplementary reader in schools; pounds and stationary fishing apparatus to be removed from state's waters; time to be defined during which persons may be imprisoned for nonpayment of fines; horseshoers to be registered; board of registration in pharmacy may inspect druggists' books recording sales of poisons; local authorities may grant half-holidays to public employes; tenement houses over four stories high in Boston must be first-class; Wednesday half-holiday for employes in mercantile establishments in July, August and September, such employes not to labor more than 60 hours weekly, except between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1; board of license commissioners in every town and city having no license to regulate sale of liquor for medical purposes; janitors in militia companies to get $125 yearly; pianos in use to be exempt from taxation; license commissions may override objections of abutters; assignment of salary shall not authorize collection of more than the amount due, interest not over 12 percent; superior court to have same jurisdiction as supreme court over petitions for dissolution of corporations; acts relating to the taxation of vessels in foreign carrying trade to be extended five years longer; wheels of all vehicles over 500 pounds, excepting tipcarts, without springs, to have tires not less than three inches wide, tipcarts four inches.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER

SAVES MOPS, SLOPS AND MUSS.

All Grocers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Daniel McEllin of Blackstone, Mass., was found lying in a road with both feet frozen.

Sennotr Hale entertained ex-President and Mrs. Harrison at luncheon in his committee room at the national capitol yesterday. The vice president and a number of senators were also present.

The Bloomfield hotel in Mt. Sterling, Ills., was burned last night with almost the entire block adjoining. Albert Pieper was killed by a falling wall and Contrable Snodgrass and two other men were injured. Loss. $100,000.

The senate committee on military affairs has reported a bill providing that cadets to West Point should not be appointed unless they are bonafide residents of the districts represented by congressmen making the appointment.

Nathan H. Poor of Peabody, Mass., probably its best known citizen, died from old age yesterday. He was town clerk from 1855 to 1896 and had been a selectman for 32 years, treasurer for 28 years and assessor for 23 years. During the war he was collector of internal revenue. A widow and 10 children survive him.

BUNCOED HIS WIFE

REED'S WIFE BELIEVED HIM TO BE A LIQUOR DRUMMER.

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. George Spencer, wife of the alleged bunco steerer under arrest in Massachusetts, left Plainfield yesterday for the home of her parents in New York state, and her household goods will be shipped in a few days.

She says her husband deceived no one more than herself as to his occupation. He had always told her that he was a traveller for a wholesale liquor house, and he carried out the deception so cleverly that she was completely dumbfounded when she learned of the charges against him. Since his arrest he has sent no money.

The Spencers were married two years ago at Long Branch, where they were introduced by a mutual friend.

Fine job printing done at this office.

HER 100TH BIRTHDAY.

TODAY MRS. SALLIE WEED OF MERRIMAC CELEBRATES.

Merrimac, Mass., Jan. 28.—Today, Mrs. Sallie Weed of Merrimac will complete 100 years of life. She is hale, hearty, cheerful and active for one so advanced in age. Her mind is bright and alert.

She was born ten months after the inauguration of John Adams, the second president of the United States.

Sallie was married in 1819 to Amos Weed, a carpenter, farmer and a man prominent in town affairs. There were eight children born to them, only two of whom are now living, Amos, recently returned from California, and Judith (Mrs. Kimball), aged 74, with whom Sallie lives on Main street, which in her early days was a wilderness.

JUGGLING THE TRUTH.

In the February number of the Arena says the Haverhill Gazette, editorially, the intelligent readers of that meritorious publication are invited by J. M. Foster, a writer upon the subject of "Secret Societies and the State," to believe the moss-covered, worm-eaten statement that there is under way in his country a Jesuit conspiracy to rule the government by a resort to methods peculiar to members of the order and that it will ultimately become necessary to expel them. Mr. Foster says:

"What the Jesuits have done in France through the Masonic lodge, they may do in the United States. We know that Jesuit priests are in 100,000 confessionals in our country, and these are so many telephones bringing them into speaking communication with our homes, offices, schools, courts, churches and legislative halls. Many of our great cities are in the hands of Jesuits. Some of our legislatures are under their power. The Jesuits at Washington have a way of bringing senators and representatives to their way of thinking. The daily press of the country is largely under their hand. They are making a deadly assault upon our public schools. The time is near when our government will be compelled to follow the example of the continent and expel the Jesuits."

Without concerning ourselves with what these wicked Jesuits have done or left undone in connection with the French Masonic order, attention is called to the words: "We know that Jesuit priests are in 100,000 confessionals in our country and that the daily press is under their control.

Both statements are unqualified falsehoods, conceived in ignorance and born of malice. By reference to Hoffman's Directory an authorized publication, which contains full and accurate data of the Roman Catholic dioceses in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and a good portion of the rest of the world beside, we find that in the United States in 1896, which was the date of publication, including fathers, scholastics, and lay brothers, there were about 650 Jesuits, all told, which number is quite a falling off from the army of 100,000 conspirators whose sinister plottings are revealed by the Arena writer.

With reference to his unsupported statement that the daily newspapers are largely under their hand, the answer is, in brief, the man does not know what he is talking about. He cannot produce a scintilla of evidence that any daily newspaper, large or small, printed in the United States, is dominated by any religious order and the Gazette dares him to produce the proof, or else go into his hole.

SPY DISCOVERED.

AT A MEETING OF LAWRENCE TEXTILE WORKERS.

The meeting of the United Textile Workers Wednesday evening in Carpenters' hall, Lawrence, was largely attended and a most exciting one. While the situation was discussed in its many phases, no definite action was taken. The speakers impressed upon the operatives that the prime move should be to organize and 70 new members were enrolled.

During the meeting some one discovered a man taking notes. He approached him and the man hastily put his note book under his coat. It was pulled from his coat and the meeting was made aware of the note taker and he was at once denounced as a spy. The union unanimously voted to have him removed from the hall. He protested but signs pointed to a "throwout" and he left. The man is known to the union as once having been expelled from a local labor union.

The incident caused considerable excitement and the whys and wherefores were discussed. Many opinions were advanced as to who had employed the man, but this matter was left to be discussed at a later meeting.

BOSTONIANS' SOUTHERN MILL

$600,000 PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS ON CLOTH FOR CHINA.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Indian Head cotton mill, at Cordová, in Walker county, has begun operations. The plant was erected by Arthur Amory and some associates, all of Boston, at a cost of $600,000. Rich veins of coal open at the engine room door, rendering the cost of fuel less than 10 cents a ton. The mill has 25,000 spindles and 1050 looms, and will consume 10,000 bales of cotton a year. The output will be a coarse sheeting for China. One thousand hands will be employed. A duplicate of the present plant is to be built in the near future.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The semi-annual examinations in the public schools are being held now. The examination includes a test in every study. The results will not be made known until next week.

At the Unitarian church last night the ladies entertained about 100 guests at a chafing dish party.

Don't Neglect That Cold

No matter how slight it may seem to you, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and apparently innocent Chest Pains often lead to Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption and other fatal Lung Diseases if neglected.

Avert All Danger by Promptly Applying a

Benson's Porous Plaster

to the chest (front and back) upon the first appearance of such warning symptoms. It affords prompt prevention against these dangerous complications, and sure cure. Always reliable. But only the genuine effective. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.

A MONTH IN JAIL

The Sentence Imposed Upon Car Conductor.

FOR THROWING A BOY OFF THE CAR.

For Alleged Non Payment of Fare.

Charles D. Osborn, a conductor on an Everett & South Boston electric car has been convicted in the South Boston court of using too much force in ejecting Henry M. Curry. While returning from the evening High school, Curry's friend paid two fares, and later Osborn insisted that only a single one had been paid.

Curry refused to pay a second fare, when Osborn dragged him out and threw him from the platform while the car was moving rapidly.

The conductor claimed that Curry was intoxicated at the time, and that was why he put him off the car. This statement, however, failed to have any influence with Judge Fallon, as the young man had left school only a half hour previous to the assault.

Judge Fallon found Osborn guilty, and sentenced him to the House of Correction, South Boston, for one month. Osborn appealed and was held under $300 bonds for the superior court.

WILL GIVE TRANSFERS

BILL FOR THE JOINT USE OF THE SOUTH SIDE STREET RAILWAY TRACKS.

Manager Sullivan of the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway company, was before the committee on street railways at the State House yesterday to advocate a bill that will permit his road and the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill road to jointly use the tracks through Andover.

One road, the Lowell & Suburban, has a location as far as Fish brook, in Andover, while the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill has a location, coming from Lawrence, to the same point. These roads desire to use their tracks jointly, and legislative action is necessary, as the railroad commissioners.

Ever since the mayor revoked the permit. Colonel Sweeny, representing the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill road, appeared with Mr. Sullivan in advocacy of a bill that would give them this right.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the fare from the transfer station in Lowell to that in Lawrence would be 15 cents, and that free transfers from one road to the other would be granted.

Major E. T. Rowell stated that the Lowell people would be well pleased with this system of transfer, which they do not enjoy.

There was no opposition to the bill and the hearing closed.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The statement that Jim Corbett had signed articles sent out broadcast on Tuesday night was the natural sequence of the controversy that has been running in serial form in the daily papers for the past two months the parties at issue being Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion, and James J. Corbett, exemplar of fashion and professional "elevator" of the ring.

Jim has woke up to the fact that he has been making many bad breaks of late and his latest—the attack on Siler—was one that naturally reacted very seriously on the box office receipts of the "Naval Cadet." Now, Corbett in a desire to square himself, comes to the front with a statement to the effect that he had signed articles to box Fitzsimmons before an organization controlled by George Considine of Detroit.

Keld McCoy keeps on talking and issuing statements right and left about his willingness to fight Corbett or Fitzsimmons, but he seems to forget that a man named Choynski has a money forfeit posted in New York for the past three weeks asking for a match with the lanky Hoosier. Choynski is clearly entitled to consideration from McCoy, for Joe had a record that any pugilist may well be proud of. He was never forced to stay in a ring with a black jack over his head and he was never known to show the white feather, no matter how hard or how often he was hit. McCoy, on his first trip East, did not make an enviable reputation as a game man, and there is a man in Boston at the present time who seconded the Kid in one of his fights in New Bedford who will bear me out in the statement that threats alone kept McCoy in the ring on that occasion. The Kid feared his second more than he did his opponent and by a strange freak of fortune, the big end of the money came to McCoy after he had told his second that he did not want to go on with the match.

Yet McCoy tells men like Choynski and Maher that they are "second-class" and he is anxious to meet first-class men only. True, the Kid expreses a willingness to meet Choynski at the middleweight limit. Joe cannot make that figure and live. Kid McCoy's inconsistency in this matter makes him the laughing stock of the sporting fraternity. Creedon and McCoy fought for the "middleweight" championship of the world at catch weights, each weighing close on 170 pounds, yet McCoy refuses to make a match with Choynski on the same terms. Why?

SOLD THE HOTEL.

Lawrence, Jan. 28.—The Frankin House was sold Tuesday night by Proprietor A. C. Fowler to Mr. E. B. Knight of Merrimac. Mr. Knight is an insurance agent.

The new proprietor assumed charge Wednesday morning. It is stated that Mr. Fowler has severed all connection with the hostelry and will have no further charge over it.

Both of the clerks, A. M. Willey and E. C. Willey, will still remain in their former positions. It will be remembered that the license granted to Mr. Fowler was revoked and so it would be impossible to obtain a license until another year had elapsed. This is probably one of the reasons of the change.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

TO STOP SPITTING

In the Street Cars is a Difficult Task.

RIGID MEASURE IN BOSTON AND SURROUNDING CITIES.

But the Chewers Continue to Expectorate.

Lowell has not yet taken any action towards preventing passengers from spitting in street cars and public conveyances. It would, perhaps, be useless, as the tobacco chewers are very numerous here, and the juice is not good for the stomach.

The nuisance of spitting in the street cars having continued with little abatement, notwithstanding the action of the boards of health of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Chelsea, Everett, Medford, Arlington, Watertown, Newton and Brookline, prohibiting under penalty of $100 spitting in street cars, and the posting of notices calling attention to such action in the cars of the Boston elevated railway company, further measures seemed unnecessary in order to make effective the prohibitions of spitting by the board of health.

After careful consideration the Boston elevated railway company has decided to provide cards to be given quietly to offenders against this rule.

A general order has been issued reading as follows:

Boston Elevated Railway Company. Office of the Second Vice President. General Order No. 2.

To Conductors:

Conductors will hereafter be required always to be supplied with notices as per sample hereto attached.

These notices will be issued in pads of 100, and it will be the duty of conductors and they are hereby instructed, to keep a vigilant outlook for all passengers spitting in their cars, and upon observing any passenger so offending, to politely hand him one of these notices.

Care must be taken to avoid controversy with passengers, but it is the conductor's duty to see that his car is kept in a clean and attractive condition and that no passengers by their conduct or language offend other passengers.

—C. S. Sergeant, Second Vice Pres. 81 Milk street, Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1898.

The notice is as follows:

The Boston Elevated railway company would respectfully call your attention to the fact that "spitting in street cars is forbidden under penalty of $100, by the orders of the several boards of health of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Arlington, Watertown Newton and Brookline."

Persons violating the above orders are liable to arrest and fine.

It is not believed that this offense against decency and health is committed with intent by persons who spit in the cars, but thoughlessly, and it is the hope of the railway company that this quiet method of calling attention to the prohibition of such action, will be well received by its patrons.

SANG FOR POLICE

CAMBRIDGE SALVATIONISTS AND THE POLICE HAVE A SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.

There was a clash between the Cambridge police and the branch of the Salvation army Thursday night in Cambridge and there may be serious results if there is not a change in manner on the part of the local commander, Henry Kernochan.

Ever since the mayor revoked the permit to hold meetings in Central Square the army has paraded every night and instead of ending up with a circle and singing and exhorting, they have continued the services marching.

The army claims that if they kept moving, they were not violating any law, and they have a song which they sing on the parades, the burden of it being "Keep a-moving; for the police are watching."

Deputy Chief Batcheller now proposes to go to court and get a warrant for the commander for disturbing the peace.

Thursday night there was a crowd of fully 500 people in the square, and it was almost impassable. The police were mocked in song, and finally the deputy collared the leader and got his name.

TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

The arrangements for the annual festival of St. Peter's parish were made by the young men of the parish last night.

The affair will be held in Associate Hall Thursday evening, February 17, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's Tabernacle society. James F. Miskella was elected general manager, and Daniel F. Carroll will act as floor director. The Imperial minstrels will furnish a short entertainment, followed by dancing. There will also be novel dances and specialties by children of the parish.

The Murray club met at the residence of Rev. C. E. Fisher last night.

LEATHER DEALER

Is Said to be an Embezzler.

HE HAS ABSCONDED AND IS WANTED.

The Sum of $20,000 Also Gone.

Boston, Jan. 28.—A warrant has been issued by Judge Adams for the arrest of Abraham Tebbitts, a leather dealer, charging him with the embezzlement of $1465 from a Roxbury currier. The charge is a specific one, and represents only one of a dozen of a similar nature which have been brought against Tebbitts by various leather firms of the city. The firms all agree that Tebbitts obtained the leather, which in the aggregate amounts to $30,000, on the representation that he would raise the money on the bills of lading and turn the proceeds over to the various parties selling the leather. It is known that Tebbitts did raise something over $20,000, but none of the firms has been paid, and Tebbitts has apparently disappeared, after turning a greater portion of this money into United States bonds through three prominent bond houses of this city. The firms now believe that they were victimized by Tebbitts, and it was upon their representation that the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Tebbitts has not been seen in Boston since Tuesday afternoon, when he was at his office. Next morning his clerk told the police that the books, which had been placed in the safe, were found outside. Tebbitts himself did not appear, and he has not been since seen. He is 45 years old, and has been ill with dyspepsia for some time. He walks with a noticeable stoop of the shoulders. Most of the goods have been shipped on various vessels to Europe. The bills of lading are in the possession of the bankers that advanced the money on them.

BOWLING NEWS.

At the armory alleys last night, the Co. C rollers, with Stevens rolling like a champion, had no difficulty in defeating Co. G. The score:

Team Two, Co. C—Fowler, 434; Delmadge, 398; Stevens, 532; Willoughby, 385; Ashworth, 411; totals, 2160.

Team Five, Co. G—Hunton, 390; Crowell, 413; McKinnon, 402; Magoon, 366; Wyman, 361; totals, 1941.

Team Five in the Vesper duck pin tournament wasn't in it for a string with Team Four last night. The score:

Team Four—Flint, 248; Preston, 232; Cady, 234; Carney, 236; totals, 940.

Team Five—Boardman, 232; Robertson, 214; Banks, 205; French, 240; totals 891.

GOING TO KLONDIKE.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. B. Bruce, of Lawrence, accompanied by Agent Robert Redford of the Arlington mills, and Mrs. Redford, leave Saturday for Montreal, Canada, to meet Mr. Bruce's son, David, and his wife, the latter formerly Miss Carre Wainwright, and family, comprising three children, from Seattle, Wash., where young Mr. Bruce has been located for several years, having risen to the position of superintendent of the union street railway.

David Bruce will remain in Lawrence about five days, when he will depart for the Klondike region leaving his family here. Mr. Bruce recently sent in his resignation to the street railway company in order to carry out his plans. The board of directors, instead of accepting his resignation, voted to grant him a ten-months leave of absence.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.

The Lowell Irish society will meet in the Knights of Columbus hall, Associate Building, Sunday afternoon, to elect officers and arrange for the observance of St. Patrick's Day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

For Coughs and Colds

Ask any druggist for this famous remedy. It will stop the worst cold quickly, thereby *preventing pneumonia* or chronic lung or bronchial trouble. Keep it on hand and save sickness.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM

will not derange the stomach.

Sold by all druggists.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. R. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

M. STEINERT & Sons Co.

34 Prescott Street.

We Are Lowell's Leaders.

Upright Piano

$125.00

This is only one of the many bargains we are offering. Call and see our elegant line, PEASE, BRAUMULLER, GABLER AND HARDMAN.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

What? In It

Well I Guess We Are.

5000 lbs. Fine Roast Pork 6c. lb.
5 lbs. Creamery Butter $1.00.
5 1-2 doz. Eggs $1.00.

This is for today. If you want them come quick.

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.15.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

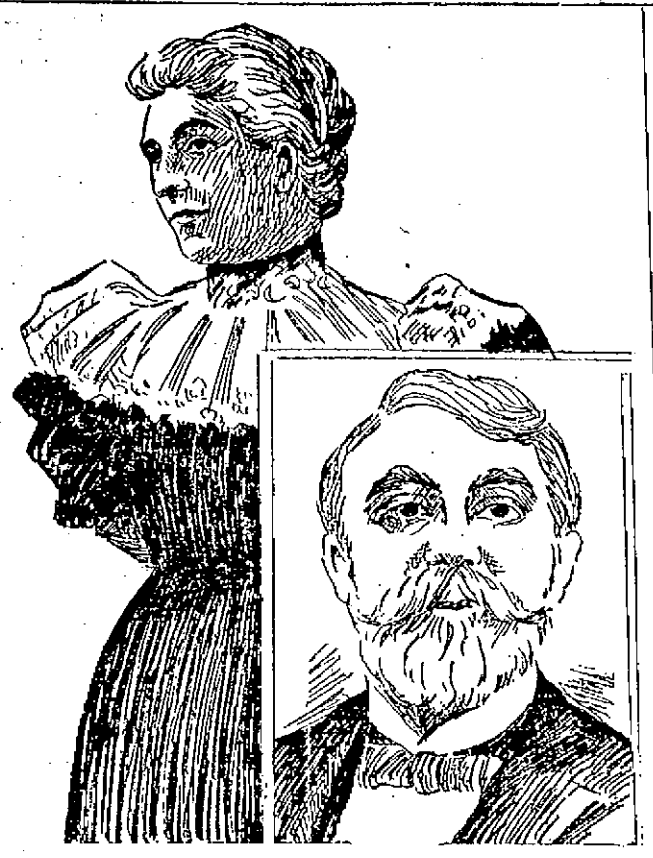
215 DUTTON ST.

ONE OF THE FINEST Grocery Stores

in this city can be had at a very low figure of the moderately equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 40 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.



MR. A. C. WHEELOCK and His Bride.

WANT NEW EDIFICE

High Street Church Holds Annual Supper.

PROPOSITION TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH.

Received With Unanimity and Applause.

The adjourned annual meeting of the High Street church society and the annual church supper were held last evening. About 250 sat down to the supper, after which the business meeting was held, Hon. Charles A. Stott as moderator.

Officers and committees were elected as follows: Treasurer and collector, Clarence W. Whidden; prudential committee, Jason Fuller, William H. White Alfred P. Sawyer, Frederick Bailey, George A. Marden, William B. Jackson, and Henry W. Barnes; music committee, Charles R. Chapman, H. Kirk White, Mrs. Charles A. Stott, Mrs. Joseph S. Brown, and Mrs. C. I. Hood; auditors, A. Bacheller and S. Foster Whipple.

The reports of the various officials and committees were heard and all were of an encouraging nature. After the business, the affair became informal, with addresses by several of the members.

On the recommendation of the pastor, H. Kirk White moved that the matter of erecting a new church or remodelling the old one, be referred to the financial committee.

MELLEN—ROCK.

Miss Mary Mellen, a lady with many friends, and Timothy J. Rock, a well known citizen and a member of the Entre Nous club, were united in marriage at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Nashua, N. H., at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Fr. Buckle officiating. Standing with the couple were G. F. Lynch of Lowell and Miss Margaret D. Rock. Following the service the wedding party went to the bride's home at 51 Summer street, Nashua, where an informal reception was held and lunch was served. They will reside in Nashua after a brief trip.

Everybody nowadays, in prose and poetry clips on an adjective and noun. It degrades the adjective and enervates the noun. Then, too, there is a host of vulgar, over-dressed people introduced into our company whom we, the old fashioned adjectives, hardly recognize, — "strenuous," "intense," "weird," "fiery," "sympathetic," "splendid," "secure," "naive," "poignant," —mostly attached, too, to the wrong nouns. There are too many adjectives, and they carry too much sail, like Dalila, "bedecked, ornate and gay." I noticed, as an instance the other way a criticism in a French review the other day of the academician sea-captain who calls himself Pierre Loti, whose style is so defected (I believe that is the term invented by the Postlethwayte school—you remember Postlethwayte) that he seldom or never uses an adjective more startling than "good," "bad," "green," "red," "dark," "light," and so on; and yet so orders his sentence that the adjective shines out like a rose on a briar bush.—Longman's Magazine.

LABOR'S CAUSE SUPREME.

(Continued.)

leged to make a brief address to the meeting when I was refused and was called at in a most profane manner and driven from the hall.

"I wish to state that it was my intention to express to the weavers the fallacy of organizing by districts or localities instead of by industries.

"I also desired to point out to them the advantages that would come to them by being affiliated, through the National Union of Textile Workers of America, with the American Federation of Labor.

"The opportunity I sought was denied me by Mr. Connolly and I desire to call the attention of the weavers of Lowell to this fact."

Mr. Kinsella, representing Mr. Connolly, said to one of the reporters present: "This course was taken because the Weavers' union has no time to waste in listening to attacks upon another textile organization. These men are making a drive against Mr. Cahill of Lawrence, and while I believe in the American Federation and do not take much stock in Mr. Cahill's movement, we do not care to mix up in any of their quarrels. When the proper time comes, some action will be taken, either to form a local federation or to affiliate with a national body, as the members of the union may vote."

Mr. Hart was then received, not any too cordially and after Mr. Kinsella called to order, Mr. Hart was introduced.

SECRETARY HART'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hart opened with a review of the circumstances leading up to the strike the action of the Arkwright club, and the cut-down. He pointed out the fact that in the past eight months, the weavers have been cut down 15 per cent. by the lengthening of cuts and the changing of styles.

He then spoke on the strike in general and said that as the strikers were dependent upon outside financial aid and as New Bedford's fight is Lowell's fight, it behooved the Lowell weavers to contribute their personal mite to the fund. He didn't ask anything from their treasury, but would like their personal contributions, however small.

The weavers' fines matter was touched upon by Mr. Hart, who related the circumstances of a case that has been in court for a year in relation to this matter. The case has been carried to the full bench of the Supreme court and that body had handed down a rescript asking for a clearer statement of facts. The New York Journal, he said, has agreed to take up the case and fight it to a finish at its own expense. J. W. Cummings, Esq., of Fall River is counsel and when the end comes, the manufacturers will find themselves in a bad fix, for if the case is decided favorably to the weavers, the manufacturers will be criminally liable for violations of the law and the penalty will be $100 for the first offence and $300 for subsequent offences. The weavers will push every case that comes to their attention.

Mr. Hart then invited the weavers to stand firmer than they ever have stood before. He did not wish to chide them, but he could not help remarking the fact that they never think of organizing until the time of trouble. Then they flock to the unions. "Of course," he said, "it is better late than never, but still the proper and only time to prepare for war is in time of peace."

In speaking of the condition of the strikers, Mr. Hart said that if the strikers can hold out until after March 17, the manufacturers will be obliged not only to restore the cut-down, but also to advance wages in order to get some of them back to work, as after that time the fishing is good and there are plenty of boats. The strikers, he said, are deeply grateful to the Lowell Sun for its efforts in their behalf and he expressed the wish that they had more such friends. The strikers today are doing very well and have many good friends.

The "patron saint" of the strike, as he has been termed, is Mr. Benjamin Dawson, one of the wealthiest residents of New Bedford, a heavy stockholder in the cotton mills. He did not believe in the cut-down and when the strike was announced, tendered the free use of one of the largest halls in the city with heat and light to the strikers, besides giving $20 a week to the fund while the strike lasts.

Another of Nature's noblemen is Abbott Smith, a heavy stockholder in the Dartmouth mills, who owns 200 tenements, occupied by strikers.

When the strike was announced, Mr. Smith informed the strikers that while the strike lasts he will not ask for rent, giving them the free use of their houses. The United States Tobacco company has tendered them 120 pounds of tobacco, stating that more may be had when that is gone.

The other New Bedford delegate spoke on the fines' system and said that if it were not for the fines, the cutdown would have gone into history in New Bedford without a struggle.

Mr. Connolly also spoke.

WOOLEN SPINNERS.

All the Woolen Spinners of this city and vicinity are requested to attend a meeting in Bay State hall, this evening at 7.30, when an effort will be made to strengthen the organization.

LAWRENCE BEAMERS ORGANIZE

President Michael F. Duggan of the National Cotton Spinners' Union of America, and Thomas F. Delehanty of the local mule spinners, went to Lawrence last evening and organized the beamers of that city.

A FINE RECITAL.

Mrs. Carrie Davis Gilman gave her second recital yesterday afternoon at 71 Pine street and was assisted by Miss Edna McBrayne, piano soloist. Those who took part in piano selections were Blanche Hunking, Katherine Eastman, Milda Lindstedt, Ruth Gilman, Etta Mahoney, Rena Baldwin, Alice Bean, Sara Lonto, Kittie Holland, Helena Hivet, Annie Brady, Alice Brooks, Lila Guler, Rachel Flint and Lottie Cole.

Mr. John N. Cole, publisher, and Ex-Mayor A. E. Mack of Lawrence, of the Lawrence Telegram, were visitors to this office yesterday, to inspect the work of the linotype machines.

Bay trotting horse, Ohio, marked 2.20; also sleigh harness and robe at Keyes' auction, tomorrow.

The Ayer Home trustees have adopted resolutions on the death of Mrs. Ayer in Paris.

THE CITIZEN'S COMPLIMENTS.

Readers of the Morning Citizen who also see the Mail, need no further evidence of the former's superiority than is presented by the papers published this morning. While the Citizen makes no pretension to being a blanket sheet, it does undertake to give and does give the best reports of all local events in which Lowell people are interested. In a word, readers of the Citizen got a great deal better paper for one cent than the readers of the Mail did for two, and this is the case week in and week out. And the people's appreciation of the bright and entertaining Citizen is shown by its having twice the circulation of the Morning and Evening Mail combined.—Lowell Citizen.

CINNAMON COATED PILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.—40.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Rivolous Figures

Those marked as selling prices of our entire winter stock of Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Underwear. Our anxiety to turn merchandise into cash has created in us a complete indifference as to original cost of goods or present market value.

Money, Money, Money.

Ready money prices is what you'll find here. A few more days left to take advantage of this extravagance.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers,

OLD POST OFFICE.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

Publicity Counts. That's What The People Want—Lowell Expression On the Subject.

Make it public.
Tell the people about it.
Gratitude promotes publicity.
Grateful citizens talk.
They tell their neighbors—tell their friends.
The news is too good to keep.
Everybody should know about the Little Conqueror.
"Bad backs" are numerous.
So few understand the case.
Many Lowell people are learning.
And better still, they're being cured.
Lame backs are lame no more.
Weak ones regain their strength.
This is the every day labor in Lowell.
Of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Our citizens are making it public.
Read this case:

Mr. H. E. Richardson, an employe of Dexter's wholesale grocery, says: "For two years I suffered at intervals with a gnawing pain in my back. If sitting and I went to rise, stitches caught me, and if I over-exerted myself a dull aching pain was sure to follow.

"I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and as soon as I began taking them, I found the pains give way. I was soon all right. I shall recommend them as strongly as possible and will be glad to do it."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all Foster-MilburnCo., Buffalo, N. Y., dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TEACHERS' TEST

Arrangement Made With Board of Education.

BARTLETT SCHOOL TEACHERS STAND ON THEIR MERIT.

Fitness the Only Recommendation for Positions.

The meeting of the School board next Monday night will be of great importance.

At that time, the final arrangements made by the state board of education and the local school board as to the conduct of the Bartlett school in connection with the Normal school will be made known to the members of the committee.

Recently, George Conley of the state board of education and sub-committee of the Normal school was in the city and conferred with the committee on teachers—Messrs. Swapp, Farley, and Everett.

When the conference was ended, all hands agreed to maintain secrecy as to the business transacted until the School Board meets next Monday evening.

Their reason for so doing was that the matter should first come before the school committee before being made public. However, the plan decided upon, in some way or other, reached the ears of some teachers and they have conveyed it to others.

When a Sun reporter approached a member of the committee for confirmation of the story given below, he said that he was bound to keep his promise and must refrain from speaking on the matter.

However, it has been learned that for the present, the corps of teachers at the Bartlett school will not be changed. There are six regular teachers and half a dozen substitutes in the school now. The regular teachers will hold their places until June, anyway. In the meantime the places of the substitutes will be filled by teachers, probably from other cities, who will be recommended by Principal Coburn of the Normal school and elected by the School Board. It is expected that by March, all the substitute teachers will be dropped.

The committee was not disposed to transfer the regular teachers right away, realizing that the duty would be rather unpleasant. Instead, they decided to let each teacher stand on her merit. They will be given a fair trial until June to prove their worth and if by that time they do not render satisfactory service, they will be transferred to other schools. It is expected that should any teacher see that she is deficient, she will ask for her transfer and thus spare the committee the trouble of placing her in another school. This is an easy way out of it, for the committee and averts any criticism that might be offered were the changes made right away.

Judgment as to the fitness of the teachers will be passed by the Normal school people, and of course will be based solely on the teachers' work.

By such an arrangement, the teachers are placed in a rather strange competition, and much criticism of the plan is heard.

At next Monday night's meeting, substitute grammar school teachers will be elected to the regular corps, to fill at least a dozen vacancies now existing in the grammar schools of the city.

IDLE HOURS MOVEMENT

WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT IS TO BE PROVIDED FOR NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

With a view to looking after the moral welfare of the 9000 operatives whom the strike has forced into idleness, says the New Bedford Standard, Rev. M. C. Julien is the originator of a plan, of which he is also the promoter, to occupy their idle hours. Two large halls will be secured, one at the north end and one at the south end of the city, as near the centre of the mill districts as practicable, where wholesome entertainment will be furnished free to all who desire to enter.

The idea is to remove idle men and women of the city from the pernicious influences which may surround them. To this end the meeting place will be made as attractive as possible. Each afternoon and evening music, accompanied by some form of entertainment, will be provided. There will be tables at which games will be played and men will be welcome to smoke if they desire. The plan is not yet developed in detail, but it is probable that lectures on subjects, illustrated by the stereopticon will form a part of the entertainment, and that talks on matters of interest in general, will be conducted by men and women able to present their ideas in an attractive light. For instance, a course of emergency lectures may be given; talks to mothers on the care of children; or demonstrations on methods of cooking may be provided.

One thing will be carefully avoided. No reference to the strike or discussion relative to labor will be permitted in the meeting places.

It should be understood that this movement is not a charity, except that it embodies a desire for the general welfare of the idle people and the city as well.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Julien met the committee whom he has invited to assist him in the work. This committee consists of Isaac B. Tompkins, Jr., John Duff, Frederic A. Washburn, E. C. Brownell, John O'Neil, E. B. Whiting, Dr. J. C. Pothier, William L. Saper, D. J. Sullivan, Joseph J. Tirrell and W. H. B. Remington. Additions will be made to the committee as the plans are perfected. This afternoon Mr. Julien will meet a number of ladies who are interested in the work.

Organization was completed by the choice of Mr. Julien as chairman, Mr. Tompkins as treasurer, and Mr. Remington as secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint committees on finance, entertainment, music, halls and lectures.

It was decided to post conspicuously in front of the doorway of each hall a bulletin board on which shall appear the program for the afternoon or evening.

The movement will be known as the "Idle Hours" Movement. Financial assistance sufficient to warrant the undertaking has been guaranteed.

2 Special Bargains

We mention two of the many bargains to be found at our **CLOSING OUT SALE.** Our entire stock must be closed out at once. Everything at bargain prices.

Special No. 1

260 Jackets, all of the present season's manufacture, made to sell at from $0.50 to $10.00, your choice now at **$2.95**

Special No. 2

Your choice of a handsome assortment of Silk and Satin Waists regular value from $8.00 to $10, now **$5.75**

JACKETS

At $1.75, worth $3.95
Black Beaver Jackets.

At $7.50, worth $8.50.
Blue or Brown Beaver Jackets, fur trimmed.

At $7.50, worth $15 to $18.
Sample Jackets in the latest effects.

Mackintoshes

A special bargain in Mackintoshes, blue or black, double texture, fully guaranteed, worth $7.50,

Price now $2.98

ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS
Price
$17.50, $22.50
worth $35 and $45.

ASTRACHAN JACKETS
Made to sell at $25.
Price now $12.75.

CAPES.

At $1.19, worth $3.75
Beaver Capes, neatly trimmed with braid.

At $2.95, worth $5.75
Boucle Capes, trimmed with Thibet fur.

At $3.50, worth $8.75
Embroidered Plush Capes, edged with Thibet fur.

SKIRTS.

Hundreds of the latest style Skirts at bargain prices, **98c., $1.25, $1.75, $1.98, $3.50, $4.50** and **$5.75.**

New York Cloak & Suit Co.

NO. 12 JOHN STREET.

TRANSFER OF CO. D.

Lowell's Cadet Company to Leave the City.

CAP. KIMBALL HAS RESIGNED HIS COMMAND

And the Company Goes to Salem.

Company D, Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., is a thing of the past in Lowell.

At a special meeting last night, it came to an end as a Lowell organization.

Capt. Kimball announced at the meeting that he had resigned his captaincy of the company last Saturday, and that his resignation had been accepted. He also announced that Lieut. J. E. Spencer, who was present, had orders which he wished to read to the company. The lieutenant read the following orders,

Headquarters of Second Corps Cadets,
M. V. M., Salem, Jan. 27, 1898.
Special Order No. 1.

Capt. Geo. D. Kimball of this corps, having resigned his commission and received his discharge from the service, Lt. John E. Spencer of Co. A is hereby detached from the latter company and assigned to the command of the detachment of this corps, located in Lowell and known as Company D, and he will at once make a complete inventory of all United States, state and corps, and company property now in the quarters of said Company D of Lowell and as soon as possible arrange for the transportation of the same to the armory of the corps in Salem, where suitable quarters will be assigned said Company D, and where, in the future, all armory drills and duty will be performed. Per order,

Lt.-Col. Samuel A. Johnson,
Andrew Fitz, 1st, Lieut. and Adjt.

The present members of the company will be given honorable discharges or be allowed to retain their membership in Company D at Salem, going there twice a month to drill. Lieutenant Worthen and the non-commissioned officers will still hold their rank in the corps.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Mayor Hennett denies that he will be a candidate for Congress next Fall.

The water board met last night and transacted routine business.

Colonel Ruttan of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was in the city yesterday to examine the garbage cremator. He has been spending several days in the country studying the problem of disposing of garbage, and when in New York was advised to come to Lowell.

Supt. Tilton will not appoint an assistant just yet. He has only four men at work.

The committee on Memorial Tablets for Memorial Hall met yesterday afternoon. The following motion, offered by Mr. Smith, was passed:

"That the committee recommend that the tablets now in place in the Memorial building be suitably inscribed with the names of all soldiers or sailors who enlisted during the war of 1861 and 1865 to the credit of the city of Lowell and sacrificed their lives in the service of the union during that times."

Upon motion of Councilman Fagan, it was voted to ask for an appropriation of $500 for the work. This would provide for the inscribing of the 378 names in gold.

Before adjourning Colonel Dimon took the committee about the hall and pointed out the necessity of the city providing a set of exhibition cases to contain the war relics being presented to the city.

ON THE ICE TRACK.

This afternoon, at the new ice track, there will be a race between the horses of Messrs. Regan and Stilen, two heats in three, and tomorrow the big 12 entry race for a house lot will be started at 2 o'clock.

MUSIC HALL.

An evening of rare merriment was enjoyed at Music Hall last night, with the Widow Brown. A lively two hours of pure, unadulterated fun, because the real Widow Brown wishes to convince you that she is the genuine one and exposes all the intrigues and plans of the young man who would like to take her place as governess to the two lovely girls who were to have been placed in her charge.

Such funny situations, such ludicrous events, no wonder audiences have grown weary with screams of merriment. Then the bright, catchy, up-to-date music, just the kind to drive away dull care and make one feel good-natured with everybody—all helping to make the Widow's visit a memorable one. The company is composed of some of the best dramatic and specialty talent and is under the management of Mr. A. Q. Scammon, whose name is connected with some of the finest theatrical enterprises on the road. Last night, a large audience witnessed the initial presentation in this city and the general verdict was that the show was clean, bright, up-to-date, and the company first class. Miss Telluia Evans as the "Real Widow Brown" was very pleasing, while she sang a beautiful Scotch song in a bewitching manner. William Clifton as the bogus Widow is the comedian of the play, while Lester A. Davis as the counterfeit widower in personifying Hiram Goodman, whose daughter he wished to wed, gave a racy performance. The show is the most comical and enjoyable that has been in this city for a considerable time.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Dirt of any kind on any thing quickly yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

ALLAN LINE.

Portland to Liverpool.

MONGOLIAN	1 January
PARISIAN	8 January
LAURENTIAN	15 January
NUMIDIAN	22 January
CARTHAGINIAN	29 January

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $24.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.

Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $35.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE

(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.

Saloon passage $50 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $23.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service

S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50, Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell

DYSPEPSIA, CAUSE and CURE

To gain flesh, to sleep well, to know what appetite and good sound digestion mean once more, try Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure. Only guaranteed Blood, Brain, Nerve and Stomach food. Whosoever uses it shall positively be cured. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure makes weak stomachs strong. Physicians use it. 25c. at druggists.

DON'T SHIVER WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE TO.

TRY PAUL JONES'

RYE OR BOURBON

JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

RUBBER STAMPS

GREAT VARIETY—PERFECT WORK.

HOWARD & CO.,
33 SWAN BUILDING.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 814-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Already it is apparent that the manufacturers in New Bedford are wincing under the loss inflicted by the strike. They want yarn from England, but in that they will be frustrated.

Some years ago there was no law prohibiting the feeding of swill to cattle, and accordingly the farmers and milk producers in the surrounding towns fed their cattle very largely upon swill collected in Lowell. At that time there was a swill house near Aiken street bridge and from that repository the swill was dealt out to the farmers, who openly admitted that they fed it to their cattle. There was no crematory or any other means of disposing of the city's garbage, except by selling it to the farmers at one dollar a load, and as may be supposed, the farmers are not accustomed to give one dollar for less than one dollar's worth.

As a result of giving this nasty stuff to milch cattle, cholera infantum became very rife throughout the city every summer, while it was openly admitted and claimed by the doctors of the city that swill fed milk was the chief cause of such an epidemic. The community became alarmed and an appeal was made to the legislature which passed a law imposing a penalty for feeding swill to milch cows. For a time the city of Lowell adopted reform methods in disposing of its swill and very little was fed to cows. The greater part of it was consumed in the crematory, but at present and for some time past the crematory has been closed and the city has relapsed into the old method of collecting the swill and selling it to the farmers. Over two thousand loads have been sold to farmers by the Board of Health during the last year, according to the annual report of that body. It is to be presumed that the farmers have also relapsed into their former practice of feeding swill to cattle, seeing that the city authorities seemed to fall back into the old method of turning the swill into ready cash.

Now, it is commonly claimed that typhoid and other diseases come from the use of swill fed milk. This is a matter of grave importance to the citizens of Lowell, and one which should be attended to by the Board of Health, if the lives of the public are to have the protection to which they are entitled under the law. If the city prefers to turn swill into cash, despite the possibility that it returns as a component part of our milk supply the public must beware.

FOR THE CITY'S INTERESTS.

The aldermen have put themselves on record as standing for the best interests of the city in opposing the selfish scheme of the Locks and Canals company in regard to securing for its own, the land now reserved as a public landing at Little Canada. The land itself is worth over $18,000 and the greed of this company may be imagined from the fact that without consulting the city it appealed to the legislature for exemption from maintaining this free landing. Were that exemption granted, the company would probably fence in the land, and in a short time be ready to claim ownership therein, as the same company has done with numerous other tracts of land which belong to the city. Colonel Dimon voiced the sentiments of the public at large in regard to this company when he pointed out the numerous cases in which it opposed the interests of the city in pursuing its policy of land and water grabbing, until it has fastened itself upon the city of Lowell like a monstrous vampire.

COUNTRIES WANTING GOLD.

India is now demanding gold from England to relieve her money famine since she cannot have the silver she prefers. But England refuses or else cannot afford to give her the gold she needs, and is, therefore, endeavoring to bridge the matter by issuing gold certificates at Calcutta, where interest rates are ruling at 18 per cent. against gold deposits made in the bank of England. But if India is to be thus started on a gold basis, sooner or later, she will have to get some gold. This will cause its export from England, and so the gold-using nations will suffer.

The Argentine Republic in South America is also demanding gold from England in payment for her wheat, although, as a rule, it has accepted manufactured goods in return for wheat. The decline in England's exports causes a demand upon her banks for gold and this explains why the gold held by the bank of England shrunk twenty millions last year, while the gold of every other leading bank in Europe was slightly increased.

The statisticians who watch the prices of the staple articles in the markets of this country have published the result of their observations for the last three months in what is known as index numbers, demonstrating beyond the possibility of disproof that prices have fallen one per cent. during the three months from October 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898. In other words, that $82.88 on the former date would purchase as much as $82.10 on the latter date. This decrease is due to the appreciation of gold, as the prices of other staple articles decrease in the same proportion as the price of gold increases. This is partly what ails the cotton manufacturers who are howling about southern competition, yet they will continue to howl for the preservation of the gold standard. Prices have fallen, not risen. This the manufacturers of cotton and steel will not deny, but they will persist in obstinately attributing it to an entirely different cause—so blinded are they by party prejudice and the idea that a high tariff against England is all that is needed. There is no proper protection and there can be none without bimetallism. The time will come ere long when the business men will confess the truth and let their party shift for itself. Their own interests should be set above those of the party in such a conflict.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Hartford Courant—That was a surprise that the democratic organization gave its executive committee last week. No sinecures, no lazying, no wastefulness; fidelity, honesty, efficiency, a constant care and concern for the people's interests, or out you go. "The organization is now on trial," said Mr. Croker. It is, for a fact, and if Tammany behaves half as well as Mr. Croker talks, a sensation of pleased bewilderment will diffuse itself through this republic.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric—The strike, commonly called a fight, is now on at wherever cotton is manufactured. I know of nothing more unwise than a strike unless it be cutting down wages in the future as a cure for unwise overproduction in the past. A strike forces the loss of interest and insurance as well as salaries upon the owners of mills, but it will cost the help dearly to compel mill owners to bear their own burdens.

Springfield Republican—Mr. McKinley's well known attitude of entire complacency respecting the "American wages" which American workmen must necessarily be enjoying in an abundance of work under an abundant tariff, appears at last to have been slightly disturbed. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, prominent in labor union work, interviewed the president Saturday for the New York Journal on the cotton strike and wage reductions in New England.

Milwaukee-Wisconsin — President Dole's declaration that a closer relationship between Hawaii and the United States would develop great opportunities for American capital and American labor in the Sandwich Islands, is in harmony with the popular belief that the character of the population of Hawaii would undergo a rapid change for the better if the islands were annexed by the United States.

Holyoke Transcript—One Holyoker asks for an explanation of the difference between the Cleveland depression and the McKinley boom. This is a knotty problem just now.

Indianapolis News—In speaking of the conditions prevailing in the cotton manufacturing industry, Congressman Dingley said on the floor of the House that protective tariffs could effect nothing. Of course they can't, but it's something to have Mr. Dingley make the confession.

Springfield Republican—The President, in short, proposed to increase the number of offices by two, at least, in order to keep the Rhode Island politicians contented. This is not an economical way to run the United States government, whatever else you may say of it.

Holyoke Transcript—A little Easthampton girl is very much up to the times. At her prayers the other night, after the usual appeal for her loved ones, she added: "And please, Lord, take care of yourself, too, for if anything should happen to you, we could not have anyone but McKinley to depend upon, and he isn't doing as well as papa expected."

Worcester Gazette—Connecticut has two unsolved murder mysteries on her hands as well as Massachusetts. This state has practically abandoned search after the perpetrator of the Reed murders at North Adams, and the chase after Muller, who killed the Brookfield family, seems hopeless. In Connecticut, detectives are still working on the Lambert murder at Wilton, but the Hotchkiss tragedy at Killingworth has not been cleared up.

Boston Transcript—That republican majority in the House stands by the principle laid down by Attorney General Olney, that the recognition of belligerency of an insurgent government is an executive function and not within the authority of the legislature. Consequently, that ancient foe of the last administration, Senator Morgan of Alabama, is still debarred from declaring war for another while.

New Bedford Standard (Tuesday)—The editor of the Lowell Sun has written Secretary Ross asking for particulars concerning the method devised for contributing the funds which are being raised, and assuring the New Bedford labor leader that the masses in Lowell sympathize with the operatives here in their resistance to the proposed cut-down. The fund started by that paper in Lowell has reached the sum of $200.

BENEFIT OF POOR.

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening, the closing performances of the series of entertainments for the benefit of the poor of the Immaculate Conception parish will be given in the school hall.

The attendance so far has been very satisfactory and as it was desired to obtain as large a sum of money as possible for this worthy object, it is hoped that the hall will be crowded at each of the three remaining performances.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

VAGARIES IN FINANCE.

Mistaken Notions Regarding Greenbacks.

DIFFER BUT LITTLE FROM BONDS.

No More Reason For Having a Gold Reserve Behind One Than the Other—Both Are Based on the Property of the Country—Not In the Nature of Fiat.

The Chicago Tribune is now preaching the doctrine that the greenback is not fiat money. It explains that fiat money is not a promise to pay money, but is made money by law, while the greenback is a distinct promise to pay money on demand. Then the Louisville Post takes a "shy" at the subject and evolves this proposition: "The greenback is a government promise to pay money on demand; it is a government obligation; a debt, not property, but a certificate of the absence of property; a minus quantity." Then the Washington Post "hops in" and tries to be as absurd as its namesake of Louisville. It says, "As everybody knows, the greenbacks are as good as gold for the reason that they are conveniently convertible into gold."

The truth is that the greenbacks are not in any sense in the nature of fiat money and never were. They are promises to pay, issued by a government so stable that they pass freely. They are based on the property of the country, and they are not convertible into gold. The government has not the gold to take them up with, and the holders do not want gold for them, excepting the speculators who have been encouraged to demand gold by a heretical public policy.

The greenbacks are the notes of a government which has not issued in excess of its taxing power on the property of the people. They were as good before the speculators were invited to carry them to the counter of the United States subtreasury in New York and get gold for them as they are now. They could not depreciate if the gold reserve in the treasury should be dispensed with.

What about the United States bonds? There is one conclusive argument on this subject which has been many times presented, but is always ignored by the writers and politicians who argue for exclusive gold redemption. Is there gold behind the bonds? Is there money of any sort in support of them? If the government had the money, it would of course not issue the bonds, just as a man having plenty of cash to meet his necessities would not borrow and pay interest.

Why isn't somebody demanding that there shall be a gold reserve against the bonds? The greenbacks and bonds are both sustained by the property wealth of the country, the only substantial difference between them being that the one bears no interest and the other does. It is like a game of battledoor to issue bonds to get gold to put behind the greenbacks. These notes are no more like fiat money, at any stage of the game or under any set of circumstances that have ever been found, than the bonds are.

"It seems to us that any kind of paper," says the Washington Post, "call it by what name you please, which can be issued to any amount by act of congress and to which congress imparts the legal tender quality, is fiat money." The trouble is that writers get fiat money and credit money mixed. There is no such thing under strict interpretation of terms as fiat money. If a government, like an individual, issues promises to pay in excess of its resources, they are liable to depreciate. The creditor must look out for that. In this case he knows he is safe.

When, during the war, the greenbacks were worth less than 100 cents to the dollar by the specie standard, there was no fiat in them. The government was promising to pay so much, but there was a little doubt about it ever being able to redeem its promise. To that extent there was a temporary depreciation. That was all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BIG MEN NOT WANTED.

Nothing but Small Calibers In the McKinley Outfit.

It is evident that the Pacific coast protesters against the promotion of Attorney General McKenna to the supreme court made a fatal mistake. They based their protest on the ground that McKenna was a man of too small mental caliber for the place.

The ground of the protest should have been reversed. The president is a small bore politician and is dominated by small bore politicians. Nothing but a small bore lawyer would fit the job McKenna is expected to fill on the supreme bench.

If the Pacific coast people had protested that McKenna's mental and moral caliber was too big to fill the place of a plutocratic judge, the nomination might not have been made.

Big men are not wanted in the McKinley outfit.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Prosperity In New England.

In the first new year since Mr. McKinley's election a wave of Republican "prosperity" has struck New England—struck it such a blow that the industries of that section will do well if they ever recover from the terrible results. The blow has not fallen on the cotton mill operatives alone, but on nearly every productive industry in that section.

Comparatively Reasonable.

The garrulous divine who passes as the president's pastor thinks the Sunday newspaper the root of all evil. Well, that's much more reasonable than his recent bigoted assault on other Christian denominations. The Sunday newspaper can take care of itself.

DRUGGIST KEITH

Elected to Succeed John Boyle as Dispensary Clerk.

THE DISTRICT PHYSICIANS ALL RE-ELECTED.

Other Business Transacted by Overseers.

The Overseers of the Poor at their regular meeting last night, elected Austin Keith, the Centralville druggist, to succeed John J. Boyle as clerk at the dispensary.

Mr. Boyle has held the position for five years and is one of the most competent officers that ever held the place. His defeat was a disappointment to the democratic members who claimed that Messrs. Kimball and Williams had practically promised to vote for Mr. Boyle. They claim that they never made such a promise. Mr. Holgate after the meeting, made the statement that Messrs. Williams and Kimball brought Mr. Keith into the fight.

After Chairman McKinley had called to order, Secretary Courtney read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted.

Secretary Courtney called to the attention of the Board a communication from Supt. Whitcomb asking them to provide eye glasses for a little girl who attends the Lyons street school, whose eyesight is badly affected, and whose parents do not feel that they can afford to purchase glasses.

On motion of Mr. Holgate it was voted to lay the matter on the table till word is received from Supt. Whitcomb as to whether or not the School Board will do anything towards providing glasses for pupils whose eyes are affected.

Mr. Eln remarked that the case in point is a worthy one, but it was a question whether or not a precedent should be established.

Supt. Pindar reported that during the month there were 524 inmates, 251 tramps, 7 deaths and one birth at the City Farm.

Mr. Eln moved to ballot for a clerk at the dispensary. The motion was passed, the democrats voting against it.

Messrs. Holgate and O'Brien were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the ballots.

The result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 9; necessary for a choice, 5; John J. Boyle, 3; Austin Keith, 4, Fred Howard 2, and there was no choice.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the present board district physicians be re-elected.

Mr. Holgate raised the point that the motion is out of order because the Board must ballot for a dispensary clerk, until a ballot is made, or the Board refuses to ballot any longer.

The chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Holgate moved as an amendment that a ballot be taken for dispensary clerk. The amendment passed.

"I give notice of reconsideration," said Mr. O'Brien.

"It is not in order," suggested Mr. Holgate.

"You look at your book of rules, and you will find that it is in order," answered Mr. O'Brien.

"Well, I won't find it is in order because it is not," replied Mr. Holgate.

The chair ruled the notice of reconsideration out of order inasmuch as it was offered to obstruct business.

The ballot was then taken and Austin Keith had 6 votes and John J. Boyle had 3 votes. Mr. Keith was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Holgate, the old board of district physicians was re-elected. They are Dr. L. J. McDonough, Dr. A. J. Halpin, Dr. Charles Frye, Dr. W. G. Eaton, Dr. W. A. Johnson, and Dr. C. H. Ricker.

Mr. Holgate moved, that the pay of dispensary clerk be $15 a week instead of $17 a week.

Mr. Hunt wanted to know the reason for the reduction in wages and asked Mr. Holgate for information.

Mr. Holgate replied that druggists had told him that the pay throughout the city for pharmacists runs from $9 to $11 a week and they have to work on Sunday.

The dispensary clerk has not to work on Sunday, and his hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Mr. Hunt said that there was need of a general reduction in wages in the department as Mr. Holgate himself had agreed. He therefore suggested that a committee on salaries be appointed to inquire into the salaries paid employes of the department.

Mr. Holgate had a whispered conversation with Mr. Hunt and the latters motion was passed.

Mr. O'Brien stated that had Mr. Boyle been re-elected the democrats intended to make a motion to reduce his salary to $15 a week.

The committee on salaries was then appointed as follows: Messrs. Hunt, Holgate, and O'Brien.

The Board then adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased Kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder—was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after-dinner pill.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Big Cut-Down
We have just received a sample Piano direct from the factory. Largest size, also latest design of case, 7 1-3 octave, double veneered, ivory keys and warranted for 10 years.
$225.00
$10 down and $8 per month will take this bargain, also stool, scarf and book free. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY
145 Merrimack Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 225 Central Street.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Tonight at 8 O'clock.
Saturday and Matinee and Night.
The latest Laugh Provoker as Played 100 Nights at the Standard Theatre, New York,
THE REAL WIDOW BROWN
Fun with realism, good music, grand voices. One continuous laugh. Direction of A. Q. Scammon.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Ev'gs, and Wednesday Matinee January 31 and Feb. 1, 2.
The Famous
WATSON SISTERS
Burlesquers. A company that is composed of the very cream of the Travesty stage. The evening commences with a scintillating skit that is full of fast and furious fun, entitled
BRADLEY'S 4TH OF JULY
Then comes the strong olio, and the finish is one of the swiftest burlesques of the season, "A HOT TIME IN HARLEM."

DR. KELLEY
SURGEON DENTIST

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—AT ONCE A GOOD MECHANIC to take charge of general mule repairs. Apply at office of Collins mills, Collinsville.

TO LET—ON LAMB STREET, A COTTAGE house, with or without barn. Low rent to the right party. Apply at 2?7 School street.

MRS. LOUGHTON, LATE OF NEW YORK, wonderful test, born with a double veil, just arrived. At ?? Kirk street for a short time. Sittings 50 cents; impressional card reading 25c. Hours 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sittings Sunday from 2 till 5 p. m.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND FEMALE pup, 6 months old; brown collar with very large ring attached. Reward for return to J. F. McElholm's, 65 Prescott street.

LOST—SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, owner's name and address on the collar. Suitable reward shall be given for its return at 137 Market Street.

ACTIVE SALESMEN ON CIGARS, SALARY and expenses paid; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENT, REAR OF 35 Burns street. Separate, quiet neighborhood and good yard. Rent $6.25 a month.

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY as typewriter and stenographer. Address O., Sun office.

FAMILY HELP WANTED—WEAVERS OF fine colored cotton goods on narrow dobby looms. Good wages and steady work. Houses of low rental. Address "B.," Mount Vernon mills, Bridesburg, Phila.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK ON MERRIMACK street, between Dutton and Palmer streets, containing about $5 and valuable papers. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to this office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK for us at home, day or evening, $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience required; full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Columbian Manufacturing Co., 373 No. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH TAG marked Tiffany & Wales. Owner can have by calling at Sun office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—BETWEEN THE 16TH AND 17TH of January, 1898, a roll of bills containing $12, more or less. Finder please return the same to H. W. Derby, at the elevator Runels Building and be well rewarded.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT we are first-class carpenters at 8?? Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs, 25c. at Dows', Central street, A. Moor's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street; two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 252 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house, 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell? 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 252 Fayette street.

WANTED—5000 NAMES AND ADDRESSES at once for agents' and people's directory at office 258 Merrimack street. Room 12, 8 a. to 9 p. m.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 673, New York, N. Y.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

NEW COON IN TOWN—COME TO THE Shooting Gallery, 139 Middle street and make his acquaintance. Good practice at rifle range.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue—new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high, dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A Hildreth Building. (Old PostOffice.)

WANTED—LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 471-4.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gorsais

CANDLES
PURE BEESWAX CANDLES
FOR
Candlemas Day and Church Use
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

$3.00 BOX CALF DOWN TO $2.50
Boys' Shoes Tapped and Heeled, 40c.
ALL KINDS OF
Second-Hand Shoes
FOR SALE.
SAM SMITH, 111 Market Street.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co,
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

"IRISH FROZE"
Is what a customer came in and asked for, as he knew we had a fine line of Irish Freize O'Coatings, and always carry the latest importations in Irish, English and Scotch Suitings.
LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 Central Street.

THE SENATE AND SILVER

Mr. Lodge Hypocritically Declares for Bimetallism.

Of the Kind Which Can Not be Secured—Contest Between Standards—Vote Will be Reached Today.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In concluding his speech on the Teller resolution, which is to be voted upon today, Senator Daniel quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. McKinley at Toledo in 1890, in which he sharply criticised President Cleveland for dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. "Was Mr. McKinley palming off namby-pamby nonsense upon the country as the senator from Connecticut (Platt) would have us believe?" asked Mr. Daniel. Mr. Daniel read a letter written by John Sherman in which he delinqueted as a repudiationist and extortioner one who demanded money in liquidation of an obligation more valuable than he gave for it. He also quoted Oliver P. Morton as declaring it to be a "foul injustice" upon the country to pay the government bondholders who secured the bulk of the bonds for about 60 cents on the dollar in better money than they paid for them.

"Nations," declared Mr. Lodge, "no more than individuals can afford to confine their honesty within the limits of the law. Statutory morality is not best either for states or for men." The senator said that the parity of our gold and silver money could only be maintained by having every form of our currency interchangeable. He had been a bimetallist and was one now. He had done everything in his power to promote an international agreement, as he believed that would do much to simplify the question. He was constrained to believe, however, after hearing the eloquent statement of the senator from Colorado (Wolcott) that the attempt to secure an international bimetalic agreement had failed, temporarily at least. He held, therefore, that the country was confronted with two propositions, one of which it would have to accept. Either the existing gold standard must be maintained, or the country must authorize free silver coinage. The latter alternative means, he said, the disappearance of gold from circulation and the placing of the country upon a silver basis. It had come now to a contest between two standards. Mr. Lodge declared that any change in the monetary standard would fall with dire results upon the masses of the people.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky made a speech in support of the resolution. He declared himself in favor of having all money of the United States kept equal to the best money of the world, and he thought it unfortunate that the advocates of sound money should have accepted the issue tendered them by the resolution not only with the consciousness that they were wrong, but also with a certainty that they would be defeated.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight, Mr. Aldrich said: "The senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the senate. It was brought here by Mr. Vest, one of your distinguished friends, after it had been introduced by the senator from Colorado (Teller). Three years ago it was introduced in the house by the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democratic party, and the discipline of your party is so strong and excellent that even the senator from Kentucky is now found fighting under Mr. Bryan's leadership."

"The senator from Rhode Island had better look after his own leadership," replied Mr. Lindsay, "and not trouble himself about mine."

"I do not expect," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "that the senator from Kentucky will ever vote under my leadership. Discipline on that side of the chamber is too strong for him ever to sever himself from the Democratic party. I wish that my party loyalty was as strong on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) was on his feet in an instant. "The senator from Rhode Island," he said, tartly, "expresses the wish that party discipline were stronger on this side of the chamber. I wish so too; and I wish that senators on this side of the chamber would not go off from the tenets of principles of the Republican party at the behest of an Indianapolis convention, as some of them have done."

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution. "If this resolution means what has been attributed to it," he said, "it is clearly a violation of public morality. If I have any proper conception of what public morality is. The men behind this resolution," declared Mr. Caffery, vehemently, "are not expending all this wind for nothing. I believe they hope to bring about free coinage through executive action, knowing that that is impossible by congressional action."

Mr. Cockrell supported the resolution. He cited various financial enactments since 1870 to show that United States bonds were properly declared to be payable in silver. The opponents of the resolution were working in the interest of the bankers of the world. "Oh, that we had in the White House an Andrew Jackson," cried Mr. Cockrell, "that he might say to these bankers: 'By the eternal, you shall take the standard silver dollar in payment of the obligations you hold.' That would settle this question very quickly." Mr. Cockrell produced a $20 gold piece and inquired whether any Republican desired to give him for it 40 standard silver dollars. This proposition brought on an interesting colloquy between Mr. Cockrell on the one side and Messrs. Aldrich, Foraker and Fairbanks on the other, concerning the value of silver coins in Mexico.

Mr. Foraker asked if it were not true that with one of our silver dollars two Mexican dollars could be purchased in Mexico. Mr. Cockrell replied that that was because the standard silver dollar was equal to a gold dollar, and because those through whose hands it passed were able to use it in the United States. He maintained that value to gold and silver money was given to it by law, and asserted that if gold were demonetized by the commercial nations it would instantly depreciate. He held that the United States was great and powerful enough to coin silver freely and independently, and yet maintain its value. He quoted a speech of Senator Allison in which the latter had said that the value in gold and silver was conferred by legislation.

POLITICS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep.) got the floor in the house yesterday on a pro forma amendment and made a speech denouncing the Republican party for its position on the financial question. The whole drift of the purpose and intent of this administration was irrevocably to commit the government to the gold standard. This position could not be reconciled with Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. Mr. Hartman said he knew that many Republicans were opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks; "but," said he, "what will they do about it when the banking and currency committee report the bill to retire the greenbacks? If we may judge the future by the past there is little doubt of the result. This is no longer a house of representatives," he cried in stentorian tones. "It is a house of registers—it is a house to register the will of those who control it."

Mr. Hartman described what he called a "miserable scene" which occurred in 1894, when the bond bill was before the house. The bill, he said, never had the endorsement of a Republican platform or a Republican caucus. "I was then one of a band of rebels solemnly pledged to vote against the bill. Just before the vote was taken we numbered 72. I rejoiced that the bill was beaten. The cloak rooms were filled with mutterings of a rebellion against the domination of those in control. Then suddenly the party whip began to crack, and I saw the slaves file out of the cloak rooms one after another and vote for the bill their consciences condemned. In this house, instead of taking an oath to support, protect and defend the constitution and perform our duties to the best of our abilities, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect and defend the constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading nations of the earth and to perform our duty, if the speaker will permit us so to do."

Great laughter greeted this sally, which was redoubled when ex-Representative Towne of Minnesotta, one of the silver Republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention, fell out of his chair into a side aisle.

Mr. Hartman said that he had no criticism to make against Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man. "If we must have a tyrant," he shouted, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough for me." Mr. Hartman adverted to the mutterings he had heard against the tyranny exercised by the speaker. "I have told these complainants time and again that if they did not like the tyranny of the speaker they should shear him of his power."

"I am afraid the gentleman from Montana has got his cloak rooms mixed," interposed Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.) (Republican laughter).

"Perhaps I have," retorted Mr. Hartman. "I give notice that those who are mixing their cloak rooms now will do so in 1898 and 1900 and triumph eventually upon the declarations of the Chicago platform and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Prolonged and vociferous Democratic applause).

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) criticised the Cuban policy of the administration, and with fine sarcasm ridiculed the official explanation of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana harbor.

This drew from Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) an eloquent reply. "The question of Cuba," said Mr. Dolliver, "is not a new question. For seven years the administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection in nearly every respect on all fours with the insurrection of today, and at the end of that time—seven years of responsibility and worry—in a message sent to this house, he vindicated the policy of the administration and warned the country that any intervention in the affairs of Cuba would be not only unwise but injurious. I do not aspire to a larger patriotism than that which governed the official career of U. S. Grant. My friend complains that the Republicans of the house are under a tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that constrains the Republican majority here except the policy of the Republican party and the administration of a Republican president. It is true we have a leadership in the house, and I have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction that we have a leadership of brains and character that men may follow without loss of self respect. (Great applause). I understand perfectly well the difficulty of my friend from Missouri. The only leadership the Democratic party in this house has had is the leadership of its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey), and he had a fight for it every day at the extra session. (Laughter). One day the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) got it away from him, and the next day the scepter of authority was seized by that picturesque character from the distant coast of Washington (Mr. Lewis). (Laughter). The next day the gentleman from Tennessee was fighting to see who should have the leadership of the Democratic party; while in the background always ready to seize the falling scepter was the gentleman from Missouri (De Armond), who in that congress and in this has delivered more speeches with more ease and less effort than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of congress for the 30 years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor." (Great laughter and applause on the Republican side).

CLOSED THE MILL.

Wheeling, Jan. 28.—The Wheeling Iron and Steel company posted notices of an immediate reduction, running from 10 to 20 per cent, in the wages of all their plate mill hands, and demanded an increase of one heat per turn in the work to be done at these rates. The 50 men threw down their tools at once and closed the mill, throwing 400 men out of work. The same company has notified the steel workers of a heavy reduction for Feb. 21.

A BIG RECEPTION

To the Captain of the Maine

BY THE OFFICIALS OF HAVANA.

The Case of Dr. Ruiz Investigated.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Captain Sigsbee of the Maine, accompanied by Consul General Lee, paid a visit yesterday to General Parrado, the acting captain general, who received them courteously and cordially. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview.

General Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the autonomist committee. Large crowds turned out on his arrival. He visited the hospitals, the forts and the barracks.

Lieutenant Colonel Benedicto surprised in Taguato, this province, the camp of the insurgent brigadier, Nestor Aranguron, killing Aranguron and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who escaped. The body of Aranguron was brought by train to Havana and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue. Aranguron was about 24 years of age. The body shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg.

Gaiters and the vest which are on the body once belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Captain General Blanco, who, having gone last December to Aranguron's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguron, or with his approval. According to the Spanish authorities, Aranguron was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, between Campo Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded and on trying to escape was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguron's band.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

New York, Jan. 28.—In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect, the rush of immigrants to this country has been started in earnest. The first steamship to bring a noticeably large crowd arrived yesterday. She is the Tartar Prince and had 720 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports. Most of the new arrivals would be excluded under the operation of the proposed law.

COMPETITION TOO STRONG.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 28.—The Eagle cotton mills shut down for an indefinite period Thursday and 200 hands have been thrown out of work. The reason for the cessation of operations is given as inability to meet the sharp competition of manufacturers who enjoy better facilities for making the same grade of goods than the Eagle.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,

F. H. Butler & Co.

265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

McKINLEY SPEAKS AGAIN

He Talks of the Alleged Need of Financial Legislation.

The Remedy He Recommends Would Intensify the Distress—He is Out for Fastening the Gold Standard on the Country by Giving the Banks the Control of the Currency.

New York, Jan. 28.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven tables extended the length of the room and 16 small tables were on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were 33 other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and plants. The dais where the president and other guests sat was also adorned with many flowers. From the reception room up the broad stairways to the banquet room were lines of palms and green ferns.

It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur then invoked a blessing. In his prayer he called for special protection for the president and the members of the association.

The menu cards were very elaborate. They were volumes of vellum bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll. There were etchings of "Liberty," "the Brooklyn bridge, "Industry," a scene in "Wall street," "Commerce and Transportation" and some of the large buildings in New York. The president's card was the same as that of the other guests except that the edges were in gold and the words, "The President," were embossed in gold on the cover. This menu card was presented to Mr. McKinley by R. A C Smith as soon as he was seated.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Miller again rapped for order. He referred to the youth of the association and said that the meeting would be productive of more good than anything that had been held in this country for some time. There is nothing political in the organization, the chief end of which is to extend the commerce of the United States abroad. "This association," he said, "would advocate another department in the cabinet, namely a secretary of commerce."

In his opening speech President Search made reference to the growth of the iron and tin industries, which elicited great applause. His reference to high wages and low cost of production in this country, and his declaration that no avenue of progress was closed to manufacturers of America was also greeted with loud applause.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. The men stood up in their seats; the women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs; the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the president. President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. He spoke substantially as follows:

McKinley's Speech.

"National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national highways; but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply. The government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufactures and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with a great canal. It can do all these things, and ought to do them, but with all this accomplished the result will still be ineffectual unless supplemented by the energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they who must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

"Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper; but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule if buyers will not come to us for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain, they must be removed; if weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment; nor will be ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as well place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must again be submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who 18 months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and if possible realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money; that is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better than any honest effort with failure than the avoiding of such a duty. The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree; but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt; it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

"Half heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolutions to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future. The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily the tariff part of that platform has already been engrafted into public statute; but that other plank, not already rebuilded into our legislation, is of binding force upon all of us. It is in reality a command from the people who gave the administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously awaiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

"The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward. I have no fear for the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be as it always has been through every struggle and emergency—still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test. Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway. The nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom and human rights; molded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty, tried in the crucible of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction, with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands today not upon shifting sands but upon immovable foundations. Let us resolve by our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizens, to cement the union by still closer bonds, to exalt the standards of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift and industry and economy, and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people, uphold the purity of our national and municipal government; and then though the rain descends and the floods come and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock."

COTTOLENE

is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks, "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

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STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

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OF CANVASERS?

His commission is at least $10. Buy direct from us, we have no canvasers, and you save the $10. All makes and prices. Cash or installments.

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LET HER GO GALLAGHER!

COME AND SEE OUR

Corned Beef

man, John Brophy, he has a clean shave, bouquet on his breast and will serve you the finest sweet pickled Corned Beef and to all kinds of choicest Pickled and Smoked Meats to be found in the city. Come and see the fun.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market.

Tel. 29-3.

To Remind You

Of a well known fact it is only necessary to again state that the SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, Worthen street, offers to the owners of carriages the advantages of an up-to-date establishment, where both new work and repairs are what they should be—just right.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville

In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

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129 Middle street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.00. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

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Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

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Incandescent Gas Lamp

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The same lamp I have been selling for $1.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 mantle for it.

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Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 342 Merrimack street. Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

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Lowest in Price,

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E. N. Wood & Co.,

19-25 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

A LETTER FROM MAY IRWIN.

The Well Known Actress Gives Her Views

Upon Things Theatrical and Explains Her

Ambition to Make People Laugh.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, Jan. 28.—The theater is a place of great interest, one, you might say, of national interest. For centuries it has played a significant part in the arts and the advancement artistically of the nations, and we find it today an institution of really vast importance, involving not only the attention of the amusement seeking public generally, but the investment of millions of dollars and the employment of thousands of people. The theater being of such vast public import, it is well to turn the attention to that which makes it a success. The drama is responsible for its popularity, success and its existence. The question has arisen and has been loudly discussed of late, "What class or style of drama do the people want; do they want Shakespeare?" I suppose Shakespeare has been selected as an example because of the fact that he is the greatest dramatist the world has known and for what the name Shakespeare stands for in a general sense in the world of the drama. As I understand it, the question directly involving the general public interest is not "Do we want Shakespeare as an individual dramatist?" but "Do we want that class of drama of more or less serious trend of which Shakespeare is recognized as the head?" Is the theater a place for instruction and learning, or is it one for amusement only?

I am inclined to believe in that sense that the people do not want Shakespeare and that the theater is purely a place of amusement. In these modern times of trouble and care, which indiscriminately leave their marks on all, relief and recreation are a blessing. I think the public go to the theater to be amused. They look upon it in a different light from that in which it was regarded years ago. The theater is a pleasant diversion from the cares and worries everyday life involves. Most of us go to the theater to forget and to be amused, for in the amusing there is the forgetting. If one sits down after a hard day's work and says to oneself "What shall I do tonight; where shall I go where I can spend a couple of hours pleasantly?" the conclusion is usually arrived at to attend some theater. Of the millions of people who inhabit the civilized portion of the globe it is only natural that there should be a common movement toward enjoyment and pleasure. Pleasure means joy and harmony, and we all are attracted by harmony, the same as we are not attracted by discord. Of these millions of people who seek enjoyment and amusement the greater portion select the theater as the means unto the end. The average man, after a day's work and serious thought, does not care to court further serious thought or tears, but wants something to distract the mind, to divert the currents of the brain into more pleasant and enticing channels. He wants to be amused. He wants to laugh, to be jolly and to see the bright side of things. He has had enough of the problems of life which face us all in their different phases in his battle with their influences during that day. He wants to throw them off for a short respite and forget. The theater is the most successful in this effort. It is most effective and most diverting. This man does not want Shakespeare. He has had Shakespeare all day. He has met him after breakfast, sat next to him in the street car on the way to business, received him in his office several times during the day, talked with him, argued with him, plead with him, wrestled with him, fought with him, conquered him and has been conquered by him. Does he care, then, to be brought face to face with him again in the evening in a place of amusement? No, sir; he has had all the Shakespeare he wants and is thankful for the means of forgetting him. That means, it strikes me, is comedy. Of all the drama I think the comedy does the most good.

Time brings about many changes, and I am sure that it has not disregarded the theater in this respect. Years and years ago it was that this was a place for serious thought, for study and for teaching. Scientists, professors and students attended the play and there gave careful study to its teachings and the art. They were the most liberal patrons. They were the ones upon whom its existence and successful maintenance depended. But as evolution goes hand in hand with time its marks were also left upon the theater and on the play. The demand for a certain class of drama and art became less because of the fact that the lessons once learned from Thespis were being gained through other means, and with its decline came the clamor and rush for art of a lighter vein. The amusement, the enjoyment, the pleasure, which before had been gained elsewhere and through other means, gradually began to make itself manifest over the footlights. It proved a means which took with the popular mind and which has grown in force and importance to this day and will continue doing so until time and evolution on their rounds again draw near and again leave their marks upon the play and the playhouse. The amusement of the populace may be then obtained through the means the conditions demand, but at the present writing the demand is for amusement. "I want to laugh," says the baker, the banker, the bootmaker, the laborer, the statesman and all. "I must laugh."

This cry discouraged the Edwin Booths and the Charlotte Cushmans who were struggling for a rise on fame's steep ladder. They have fallen back disheartened. The encouragement of their few followers has been drowned by the great cry, "I want to laugh." "Laugh, and the world laughs with you. Weep, and you weep alone." This quotation decided my career on the stage. I will admit that when I was quite a small girl and had just commenced my theatrical career with my sister I cherished a secret hope that some day I might become a great actress, a tragedienne. But when I grew a little older and saw life as it really is my ambition changed. It wasn't to become a great actress. I couldn't bring sunshine into any one's life by making them cry. I might, though, if I made them laugh, and so I began. It was hard work, but I've found that nothing can be accomplished in this life without hard work, so I plodded along. In time I got nearer to the cry, "I want to laugh and be merry," and then nearer still, until now I hear it from all sides. I knew the closer I came upon that cry the nearer I came to success, and so here I am working hard to make people laugh. And it's hard work too. If you don't believe it, just try it yourself and see. If you have never been on the stage, just get in front of a lot of people some time and say something which you think is exceptionally funny and see how it is taken. There is no more awful sensation in the world than to say something expecting your auditor or auditors to laugh and have them look at you with an expression of face seemingly to indicate that they question your earnestness or even your sanity. So even the business of manufacturing sunshine, so to speak, has its drawbacks. But I'm digressing, I'm afraid. If I personally were to go to the theater, I should select some light and amusing entertainment. I should not take Shakespeare. I am not decrying Shakespeare because in a business sense I might be in opposition to him, but I am only expressing my views and opinions from observation of the public, which, in the end, tells the whole story. If they wanted Shakespeare, they would have him. Where there is an effect there is always a cause, and the reason that Shakespeare does not thrive is because of the fact that those who want Shakespeare are the few, while those who want something of a lighter nature are the many.

Shakespeare is slipping away because the demands grow less, and the time may come when there will be no demand at all, and Shakespeare may be absolutely dead unless some sudden revolution of public taste should arise. I personally have been fortunate in striking a particular vein which seems to satisfy that cry. I have traveled all over this country, and this summer I am going to England. Whether I shall make them laugh in Britain remains to be seen. I am inclined to believe, however, that my style of humor and songs will prove a novelty. I should like to be successful in London because I am an American. I don't think any great prejudice exists there against American artists. I think that in a big city like London it is just like we are here in New York. If the artist is to our liking, we accept him or her, and success is theirs. If they do not appeal to us, as often the artists from the other side do, they simply fall and go back to where they are understood. So in going to London I feel that I shall be treated just as nicely as though I were home. It will rest with me to find the English eccentricities and arouse them. If I do that, I shall feel sure that my mission in making another portion of the world laugh has been accomplished.

May Irwin

LITTLE MISS MUSTARD.

Miss Muriel Mustard, a child of 8 years, gave her first pianoforte recital at the St. James hall, London, recently and proved herself to be a marvel of precocity.

Bruno Steindel, the boy who has lately been attracting the attention of London, is no doubt equally a marvel of precocity, but he at all events has also this peculiar distinction—that he plays certain compositions with the full sentiment of a complete artist.

Miss Mustard, so far as she gave an exhibition of her powers, did not ever attain to such a result. Nevertheless she is most certainly an extremely clever girl, who knows how to follow out her teaching with singular completeness. She played a quick little waltz by Godard, for example, with some real brilliance. In all her accomplishment, however, she did not show any particular originality. Many people will follow her career with much interest, for she certainly shows singular promise. It would be asking too much, however, to expect that the world should excite itself about a talent which has not yet reached its full development in any respect.

The famous baritone Mr. Fergusson is meeting with great success in England. He returns to America next February.

A NEW COMPOSER.

Strauss as the name of a musical composer means much. A new star of this name arises and has been shining in London. The new applicant for honors is Richard Strauss, not related to the dynasty of the Vienna waltz kings. His father was a famous horn player, and the son developed a strong bent toward musical composition at an early age.

He is only two or three years on the wrong side of 30 now, and his first symphony was composed as far back as 1881. Hans von Bulow was among the first to recognize his talent, and in England Dr. Richter and Mr. Manns were assiduous in introducing his more recent compositions.

At the present moment there is probably no German composer whose works are more keenly discussed, for it is a characteristic of his eccentric muse that she either inspires enthusiasm or aversion. Owing to the ill health of Herr Levi, Herr Strauss has recently been appointed to fill his room as conductor of the opera house at Munich.

A critic says: "One may have an imperfect sympathy with the tendencies of Herr Richard Strauss' music and yet cordially acknowledge the unquestioned talent which it displays. 'Till Eulenspiegel' is certainly prodigiously clever and entertaining, and possibly, though we feel some doubt on this point, the extraordinary symphonic poem entitled 'Tod und Verklarung,' which was heard for the first time in England under the composer's direction on Tuesday night, may, on a further and fuller acquaintance, be found to contain unexpected beauties. Both works were finely played, and the composer, whose youthful appearance and simple bearing are much in favor, was enthusiastically applauded by a full audience. Mozart's 'Eine Kleine Nachtmusik' was excellently played, but Herr Strauss shines more as a conductor of his own music than that of others. He is conscientious and intelligent, but his readings are lacking in breadth and masculine force."

Doesn't Want to Be Kicked Out.

"If my audiences," says Joseph Jefferson, "do not bid me farewell until I bid them farewell, I confidently expect to be with them for a year or two more at least. I do not know whether I shall make a public retirement or quietly 'sneak out,' probably the latter. Shakespeare says, 'Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.' I hope to detect my waning powers before you do and go quietly down and out instead of waiting, like the dog whose day is past, to be kicked down stairs and out."

Stories of The Stage.

Box office stories are interesting when the right man tells them in the right way. Here is a good one credited to Herman Klotz, treasurer of the Germania theater in New York: Late one afternoon a gentleman bought two seats in the third row and asked me to reserve for him for about an hour the two adjoining ones, which were on the center aisle.

This I did; not in the usual way, by laying them aside in an envelope, but by simply turning down the corners, or dogearing them and letting them stand in their places in the rack.

Perhaps an hour later in stalked an individual who, from his get up, I sized up at once as a "wild and woolly westerner." He wore a large, black, wide brimmed, soft hat, long fur trimmed overcoat, a pair of fierce mustaches, the kind that the late John A. Logan affected. Looking at the diagram for a moment and asking whether Mr. Philipp would sing that night, he pointed to the third row, saying:

"Have you these two seats?"

The identical ones I had turned down!

"No, sir, but I have these two," pointing out two in the fourth row directly behind them.

"Don't want them."

By this time he had shifted a little to one side of the window, looking not at me, but straight before him, a peculiar light in his gray eyes, his appearance anything but reassuring. Suddenly his arm shot through the opening of the window, his hand reached the rack and the two same seats, and he pulled them out and with a grin said, "How much?"

By means of a small mirror which hung on the wall opposite my rack and the plate glass front of the box office he had seen what he thought were the seats he wanted and had got them.

My hair did not exactly stand on end, but I felt anything but comfortable. The action was so audacious and had happened so suddenly that I was completely dumfounded, tried to laugh and mumbled out something like "Two dollars."

He pulled out a wad, extracted the money, turned to go, but came back and said:

"Excuse me, young man, for my suddenness just now. My folks were Germans. It's just about once every two years that I get a chance to see a German show, and when I do I like to get just the seats I want. In fact, when I want something and it is to be got, I generally get it."

"I don't doubt it for a minute," said I.

He handed me his card; also a cigar, which was better than the average, and pleasantly bade me good day.

He writes colonel before his name, and, as I afterward learned, is one of the most prominent citizens of Nebraska's largest city.

There is a decidedly French flavor to "The Proper Caper," now a much beprinted stage attraction. The story is that of an old man who does things respectable old men ought to be ashamed to be caught doing. The desire of an elderly father of a family to enjoy himself in a reckless manner is at the foundation of nearly all the fun.

The old gentleman's daughter is right in marriage by a young French artist. The artist is acceptable to everybody concerned, but the girl's mother is afraid that the intending son-in-law may have some intrigues on hand, as the Frenchmen she has read about in books always have, so she insists that her husband shall talk to the artist and urge him to get rid of all undesirable attachments before he marries their daughter.

Here is the old gentleman's chance. He goes to the young artist and tells him he must give up all his models. The artist astonishes him by saying that he has no models and has nothing to do with girls.

The old chap knows better, though, and finally, prompted by friends whom he seeks for advice, the artist acknowledges that he has a girl of whom he is very fond, and he will give her up at once. The father insists that he shall be permitted to break off the alliance and goes to see the girl. She is a young lady, stagestruck, who is prevailed upon by the artist's friends to play this role.

She refuses to give up her supposed lover, but plays her role so skillfully that the old man gets all tangled up in the web of her wiles, and there you have opportunities for all kinds of complications, out of which all the right people come in the right shape.

Here is a specimen advance man's story—the kind of stuff theatrical managers and ambitious actors pay good money to have written in New York and sent out, with the idea that newspapers can be fooled into giving away valuable advertising space:

Just before one of the great boat races between representatives of several well known female colleges last summer the girl who pulled the stroke oar of one of the crews was suddenly taken sick and was unable to pull an oar. Every face inside that boathouse showed keen disappointment, and tears were in several eyes, when a bright, dashing, ribbon bedecked little miss, a graduate from this very school not long before, came tripping in to wish them luck and announce that she was on hand to "root and yell for her alma mater." In an instant she took in the situation, and, with an encouraging "Cheer up, girls! You'll win it yet," she quickly changed her pretty summer dress for an extra rowing suit and took her place in the vacant seat.

After winning by a scant half length they paddled back triumphantly to their quarters, where the girls laughed, cried and hugged the little heroine. When they emerged from their boathouse an hour later, where many of their frantic admirers were waiting to receive them, the sick girl, having recovered, received congratulations with the rest, no one suspecting that she had not helped win the race, while (here is where the name of the actress who pays for the stuff is inserted), who rowed in her place, slipped out unnoticed and explained to her anxious friends later that she was so excited she got on the wrong boat and didn't see much of the race. Isn't it easy?

Arthur B. Warde is fond of telling about an actor he once had in his company whose self assurance and presence of mind were nothing short of colossal. He was the low comedian of the organization, which was traveling at that time in Illinois.

"The play was a frost," says Mr. Warde, "and we were dismal, impecunious wretches, every one of us, and ready to abandon the town on our uppers. A sure offer was made to me in a neighboring town, but we didn't have the money to take us there.

"This fellow—his name was Ripstar—was full of expedients. We were in a bad fix and did not know what to do, when Ripstar came to the hotel where I was staying. He was accompanied by a boy who had rents in his trousers and blood on his garments. It seems that Ripstar had found him on the street just after he had been attacked by a spotted dog. In a moment he had found the name of the owner of the dog and in two moments and a half he had made a confidential trade with the boy. At the request of Ripstar the owner of the dog, a very prominent and wealthy citizen, called.

"'Do you see that unfortunate and suffering child; how he has been mutilated by your dog?' said Ripstar.

"'My dog?'

"'Yes. A spotted dog, with a brass collar, on which is engraved your name. With premeditation and malice aforethought this carnivorous animal of yours made violent efforts an hour ago, close by the postoffice, to make a hearty lunch off this boy of mine.'

"'But'—

"'No buts, sir. I have already sent for a lawyer and am about to enter suit against you for $5,000 damages. But as I have only this morning arranged to leave for New York on an extended trip I will, if agreeable to you, settle the matter for a smaller amount cash down.'

"To cut my story short," said Mr. Warde, "Ripstar actually got a compromise from the owner of the dog, who paid him $100 cash down. Out of this he gave the 'mutilated boy' a $5 bill, and with the $95 we easily got to the next town, where we had success, and the play thereafter was a big winner."

Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna of "The Highwayman" company, has a double. At the first performance of the opera in New York a handsome blonde young lady and a party of friends occupied a box. In the audience there was a gentleman friend of Manager McCormick who noticed her, and five minutes before the performance was to begin he went out into the lobby and, rushing up to Mr. McCormick, said, "Say, Mack, don't Miss Clark sing tonight?"

"Yes. Why?"

"Well, it's nearly time for the curtain to go up, and she keeps on staying in a box with a party of friends."

Mr. McCormick sent a messenger to the young lady, asking her to come to the boxoffice. She came and said:

"What is it?"

"Aren't you going to sing tonight?" asked the manager.

"No, why should I?" she replied.

"Well, how do you suppose we are to give the opera without a prima donna?"

"I don't know," replied the young woman. "I thought Miss Clark was to sing. She's been back on the stage an hour dressing and must be ready before now. I am a sister of your prima donna."

Manager McCormick subsided, and the young lady returned to her box.

Brains seem to have served George H. Broadhurst to win fame as a football player as well as an author. A good story is told of him of the time when he was a member of the Chicago Association club. It was in a championship game, and opposed to his 115 pounds was an Englishman named Beaumont, weighing 150 pounds and a noted rusher.

It was near the close of the game before they met. The score was even when both men started for the ball. They reached it at the same instant, and everybody expected to see Broadhurst give way or go down before his opponent's furious rush. But he didn't.

Broadhurst simply blocked the ball. The other man kicked, and he might as well have hit a stone wall. He went into the air and seemed to turn four somersaults before landing. Broadhurst simply grinned, made an exciting run down the field and shot the ball through the goal just in time to score the winning point.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

The period of Victorien Sardou's new play, "Pamela," is in the year 1795—the interval between the reign of terror and the directory. The action passes within one month. The period of the drama is curiously enough just the time which was supposed to pass between the first and the following acts of "Mme. Sans Gene." The play has been read to the company of the Vaudeville, and Mme. Rejane, who is traveling in Russia, has received a copy of the play there in order that the drama may be produced shortly after her return to Paris.

Those who saw "The Gaiety Girl" three years ago will remember two handsome young Englishmen of the name of Hope who played juvenile parts. They are brothers and of excellent birth, having adopted the stage because they liked it. Arthur Hope, the younger, is in the "In Town" company, playing the part of the manager of the Caravanserai hotel, but so disguised by his make up as to be hardly recognized. His brother Cecil has given up the stage and is gold mining in South Africa. Both brothers expect to meet in London in February, where they are to start for the Klondike to try for a fortune.

A. W. Pinero's new farcical play, to be staged at the Court theater, London, Jan. 15, is called "Trelawney of the Wells." "Dot" Boucicault, Paul Arthur and Sam Sothern will be in the cast.

"Blue Jeans" will shortly be produced in London by Robert Fotenan and Louis Nethersole.

Blanche Mareden is writing a sequel to her father's "Kerry Gow" for Eugene O'Rourke's use.

Lulu Taber has replaced Allie Warner in the Litt company, playing "In Old Kentucky."

Maud Odell has been loaned from the Lyceum to take a part in Arthur's play, "The Salt of the Earth."

LABOR MATTERS

A SERIOUS MATTER.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN NEW ENGLAND'S FACTORIES.

Perplexing Questions Presented—Facts Placed Against the Manufacturers' Claims—Competition From the South. Saving Grace of the Trades Union.

[Special Correspondence.]

To the textile operatives of New England a reduction of wages of from 10 to 20 per cent is a calamity and with the new year brings to tens of thousands of families an outlook of anything but cheer. In Fall River alone 27,000 people are employed in the mills, with an aggregate weekly pay roll in round numbers of $160,000, inclusive of salaries of superintendence, with the exception of treasurers. A reduction of 10 per cent is a serious matter not alone to the operatives, but to the merchants, whose volume of trade is correspondingly decreased. It is alleged by the manufacturers that the competition of the southern mills, combined with the restrictive factory legislation of New England, has made this reduction necessary. They claim that the mill owner of the south is not only in closer proximity to the coal and cotton fields, with the consequent saving in freights, but that he is able to run his mills from 8 to 14 hours longer per week and to buy labor at from 20 to 40 per cent less. In addition the age of employment is from two to five years higher in the New England states than in the south.

While the problem here presented is hardly a new one, yet there are several perplexing questions connected with it for which there seems no immediate satisfactory solution.

The rich and powerful Arkwright club, representing many millions of dollars of capital invested in the textile industries, maintaining an influential and adroit lobby before all legislative bodies in this section, is using the present situation as a pretext for pressing the repeal of so called restrictive legislation, while the great corporations of the textile centers of New England are posting lower schedules of wages on the same ground.

On the other hand, the operatives point to the rapid growth of manufacturing in New England since the inception of factory legislation (the city of Fall River alone having four-fifths as many spindles as the entire south) and to the enormous fortunes which have been amassed in this line of business during the past quarter of a century. They further claim that the greater per capita production of the northern operative as compared with his southern brother goes far to offset the nominally lower wage rate and to the steady progress which is being made by organized labor in reaching the southern operative. They assert also that the nepotism of the great mill owning families in appointing incapable relatives to high salaried positions is responsible for the absorption of much of the profit in manufacturing, and that it is cruelly unfair to place the burden of their support upon the weavers and spinners.

Leaving to experts the determination of the accuracy of the claims of either party to this controversy, the situation brings to public attention certain peculiar features of especial interest to students of economic questions.

The competition now in process of accentuation between the manufacturers of the north and south is very largely a conflict of differing standards of life and civilization among the operatives employed by them. Northern capital is extensively invested in the new mills of the south, but the reservoir from which the labor is drawn is widely differentiated.

Measured by the standard of those who possess "light and leisure" the life of the northern factory operative is poor and meager in its externals. In three-fourths of the factory families of New England the child and the mother must help to earn the daily bread by factory labor. The margin of their lives has been squeezed by a thousand competitive forces until it would seem as if all superfluities had been eliminated.

But other forces have been also at work and have prevented the operative from degenerating into a mere automaton. The state has interfered between its wards and unlimited corporate greed. It has, for instance, compelled, all too often against the parent's protest, the education of the child and won for women and children a certain amount of weekly leisure.

Above all else the labor organization has stood as a partial bulwark against encroachments upon the wage rate and where, as in the case of the Mule Spinners' union, a good organization has been effected, it has succeeded oftentimes in raising wages. The northern operative has in a measure had his will power aroused. He is educated to contend for, to starve for if need be, that which he deems his due. Even in the face of a steady influx of cheap labor from across the northern border and from certain parts of Europe he has often held a stubborn line of resistance until victory has been won.

Thus the life of the northern operative has been modified in some degree by the influences here noted. His wants have expanded with education and with even the small amount of leisure which he has gained. His home often bears witness to his appreciation of the things which appeal to the higher faculties, and his children are not content to be garbed as a class. People with a nice but peculiar sense of humor sometimes characterize the factory operative as "extravagant," but thoughtful people realize that upon the maintenance of a standard of living which takes into account some of the graces of life the future of civilization depends.

The southern operative, recruited mainly from the ranks of the so called "poor whites," represents another standard of living. He is usually the product of hundreds of years of a social order widely apart from anything known in New England or in the British factory centers. As a dweller on the soil his wants have been primitive, his opportunities for earning ready money few and far between. Removed from the stimulus of associative life and fellow workers, the advent of the factory system found in him a willing receiver of low wages and long hour conditions.

The superintendent of one of the largest factories in New England, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the south, says that many of this class of people look upon a job at 60 or 70 cents a day as "something Utopian;" that their home life is one "of absolute squalor," far below that with which the factory operative of the north is content.

It is the race problem over again, and it seems a strange anomaly to the New Englander, who has seen successive race waves supplant one another in the northern factories, after 50 years of this shifting current to behold in the native American the most formidable competitor in the labor market—the native Carolinian or Georgian whose ancestors were probably settlers on the soil of those states before the first foreigner entered the mills of Lawrence, Lowell or Fall River.

As a general proposition it is undoubtedly true that the lowest wage rate labor is very rarely the cheapest labor. The economic progress of civilization seems to demonstrate this without the shadow of a doubt. But it is also true that temporarily low wage rate labor may and oftentimes does supersede high wage rate labor where only skill of a common mechanical order is required.

It may not be doubted that the factory operative of the south will not be long content to work for a pittance. In several instances already, notably in the great Atlanta strike, he has shown that the leaven is working. Where the factory system goes there the trade union follows. Where the trade union obtains a foothold there men begin to think. When thought is awakened, the genius of American institutions may be relied upon to furnish the motive power which shall bring advancing conditions.

FRANK K. FOSTER.

Boston.

The Longer Workday.

The Massachusetts legislature at its present session will be asked by the representatives of the largest manufacturing industry in the state to repeal the factory restriction laws relating to the hours of labor. There is nothing in the industrial position of the times to justify such a course. It is still true, as it was in the beginning, that men must earn their bread in the sweat of the face, but it is also true that man has achieved a mastery of natural forces never before known and that he has attained the power to satisfy the wants of his physical being with a less and less expenditure of labor.

This fact is reflected in the laws of Massachusetts restricting the hours of factory labor, and which are in course of adoption in nearly all highly developed industrial communities. Their repeal might well be asked had some great catastrophe overtaken the labor of the world and compelled the expenditure of extra effort to recover the lost ground, but when based upon the fact of an overproduction of commodities it becomes an appeal that the bars be let down to a mighty, gratuitous and wasteful contest of capitalists in producing what is already in overabundance and in grinding the face of labor more closely in order to do it. It is the suggestion of wantonness or despair. The Massachusetts standard cannot wisely be lowered to that of other states; rather must that of other states be brought up to it.—Springfield Republican.

Object to American Work.

Commenting on the fact that the Joiners' union of Glasgow has withdrawn all its members who are employed at work on buildings where a contractor was using American joinery, P. J. McGuire, general secretary treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, says that these American doors and the joinery to which the Glasgow joiners object come from the low paid districts of the northwest. They come from parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota where people work in the planing mills 10 to 12 hours a day for less than a dollar, and where little girls and children work the whole day long for $1.50 to $2.50 a week. The union carpenters of Scotland cannot begin to compete with this class of work, for after paying railroad and ocean freights, insurance, etc., the American doors and joinery go into Great Britain for from 20 to 30 per cent less than they can be made in that country.

Labor In France.

In 1896 there were in France 476 strikes, involving 40,851 work people—41,443 men, 6,406 women and 2,003 children. Considerably more than half of these strikes occurred in textile factories, and the great majority of the lockouts lasted only a few days. The main cause for striking was a demand for increase of wages and after that matters of trivial importance. There were very few strikes for shorter working hours. But the most significant figures are those relating to final settlement. The strikers were successful in making the employers submit to their demands in fewer than 10 per cent of the number of strikes. They effected a compromise in about 30 per cent, and in 60 per cent they were totally defeated.—Paris Letter.

To Simplify Matters.

A proposal of President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers' association to allow the cutters and flatteners to withdraw from the organizations and to give them a share of the funds, amounting to $28,000, was carried by a majority vote of the membership, and the money was paid over to the cutters and flatteners. The wage settlement will be more easy of accomplishment now. The cutters and flatteners will effect their own wage settlement.

ENGLAND'S STRIKE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST STRUGGLES IN THE HISTORY OF LABOR.

The Magnificent Fight Waged by the Amalgamated Society For an Eight Hour Day Wins the Admiration of Every American Workingman.

Isaac Cowan, the representative in this country of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Pattern Makers, was asked by a Philadelphia Ledger reporter regarding what has been pronounced one of the most colossal struggles in the history of the labor movement, the Amalgamated's strike for an eight hour work day.

At present, Organizer Cowan said, it is estimated that nearly 87,000 men have been thrown out of work in consequence of the dispute, and the cost of maintaining these up to four or five weeks ago was about $165,000 a week. Since then the cost of maintenance has increased in proportion to the increase of the number of those who became idle.

Speaking of the origin of the strike and lockout, Mr. Cowan said:

"About three years ago three London firms conceded to their employees the eight hour work day. This led to the efforts of men working in other establishments to secure a like advantage, and about the first of last February they began an agitation. As a result conferences were held between the employees' organization, known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Pattern Makers and the Employers' federation. Quite a number of firms promised to concede to their workmen the eight hour work day, but others refused to do so, or to be guided by the results of any joint conference. The latter were notified by the employees that if they did not yield by the second week of July their employees would quit work. As a retaliatory measure the employers posted in their shops notices that 95 per cent of their employees would be locked out before the first week in July.

"Thereupon the executive council of the men's organization issued a notice that if the employers' threat were executed not only 25 but 75 per cent of the men were to quit work. There were 632 firms who thus decided to lock out their men. These firms included some of the largest in England and Scotland, such as the Armstrong gun manufacturers at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Yarrow torpedo boat builders and Whitworth of Manchester.

"Two weeks ago the number of members of the Amalgamated society out of work was 20,000; allied trades, 20,000; handy men and laborers, 28,000; non-union men, 6,000. Since then a number of others have become idle, making a total of 87,000 men.

"All of these have been supported by out of work benefits contributed by the united efforts of the various labor organizations. Up to date the money subscribed by the allied trades and the continental workmen has amounted to about $2,500,000."

The leader of the Employers' Federation, Colonel Dyer, is managing director of the Armstrong works. He has announced that the Employers' Federation will annihilate trades unionism in England and Americanize all the English shops.

"The difference between an American and a British machine shop," Mr. Cowan explained, "is this: In an American shop, when one man is able to do so, he will run two or three improved machines. In a shop in Great Britain the men, while not objecting to improved machinery, want one man only for one machine. They believe that some of the benefits of improved machinery should go to lighten the burdens of the workingman and that where the introduction of improved machines causes a displacement from work of three out of four men that in itself should be a sufficient profit for the employers. Improved machinery has already enormously increased the profits of the manufacturers.

"Within the last six months prior to the present strike and lockout the Armstrong concern paid a 13½ per cent dividend, and one London firm declared a dividend of 57½ per cent for the year ending July of the present year.

"I believe the engineers of Great Britain will win in the present struggle," said Mr. Cowan, "because the people of almost the entire country are with us. I don't believe the British people, especially the taxpayers, will see us crushed out of existence. Our organization is a great beneficial society. Our total benefits every year amount to nearly $4,000,000, and in the 46 years of its existence it has expended $26,041,943. Of that sum there were paid for out of work benefits $10,854,991; sick benefits, $4,878,444; old age pensions, $4,234,925; for accidents, $843,260; funeral benefits, $1,460,610; special relief, $489,705; donated to other trades in labor difficulties, etc., $760,005.

"The Amalgamated society has a total membership of 94,000. Of that number about 2,000 members are in the United States. When a member attains the age of 55 years, he receives a pension for the remainder of his life of from $2.10 to $3 a week, according to the length of his membership in the organization. The sick get $3 a week, and those incapacitated by accident from working any longer at the trade receive $600. The out of work benefits are $3 a week, funeral benefits $72, and those members who may be compelled to travel in search of work are given railroad fare to the amount of $9."

To Form a National Union.

The organized cloakmakers of New York, Chicago, Boston and other clothing centers throughout the country are considering the advisability, as a matter of protection, of coming together under the banner of a national union having for its ultimate object the abolition of the "sweating" system two years hence.

SUNBEAMS

JUST THE THING.

Plodding Pete Wanted the Football Clothes and Wanted Them Badly.

Plodding Pete had been wrapt in silent meditation for a long time.

"De first t'ing yo know," remarked Meandering Mike, "ye'll be t'inkin."

"I got a license ter t'ink," was the answer.

"Mebbe, but ye want ter look out. Ye'll keep t'inkin an t'inking, an de fus' t'ing yo knows ye'll git an idea ye wants ter carry out, an de nex' t'ing ye knows ye'll be workin."

"Would ye call holdin a man up an makin 'im change clothes wit' yer workin?"

"I dunno's I kin exactly say," replied Meandering Mike, rubbing his chin reflectively.

"Did ye see dat wagon load o' football playrs goin up de road?"

"No. I happened to have me eyes shut at de time. I heard 'em plain enough, so I didn't go to de exertion o' strainin me lids."

"Ye didn't git a good look at de kind o' clothes dey had on?"

"No, but I've seen 'em."

"Dem togs is what I want ter highway rob somebody of de fus' chance I gits."

"Pete, ye want ter look out. Football develops a man's muscles an makes 'im one o' de hardest subjects fur larceny in de list."

"I can't help it. I wants dem clothes."

"You'll be wantin a dress suit case an a silk umbrella next."

"Nope. Me tastes is more luxurious ner that. I never hankered fur clothes before. But de idea of wearin me own mattress around on me frame so's ter have it handy whenever I wants ter lay down fur a nap is so alluring dat I'm almost willin ter take exercise ter realize it."—Washington Star.

The Servant Was Willing.

At a dinner party the coachman had come in to help wait on the table. Among the guests was a very deaf old lady. Coachman, in handing vegetables, comes to the deaf party. "Peas, mum?" says Jehu. No answer. "Peas, mum?" (Louder.) Still no answer from the D. P.; but, placing her ear trumpet to her ear, she lifts it interrogatively to the man, who, glancing down and seeing the tube, ejaculates: "Well, it's a rum way of taking them, but I suppose she likes it. Here goes!" And down went the peas into the ear trumpet.—San Francisco Wave.

A Traitor.

"Harkins is a nice kind of an American. Such people as he have no business to enjoy the privileges of a free country."

"What's he been doing?"

"He said yesterday that in the event of war between the United States and England he wouldn't be surprised if John Bull gave us a pretty hard brush."—Cleveland Leader.

Proof of It.

"Is it possible, doctor," asked the garrulous widow, "that one can be talked to death?"

"Certainly, madam. Have you not buried three husbands yourself?"—Detroit Free Press.

Broke Even.

Scribbler—How did Penner do with his book, "Success In Farming?"

Riter—Great! The book paid for all he lost on the farm.—Up to Date.

Waiting His Time.

Traveler—Can you direct me to Hollow Meadows?

Hodge (who stutters frightfully)—Ye-ye-ye-yes. You t-t-t-t-take the f-f-f-first t-t-t-t-turning on th-the right and ka-ka-ka-keep straight on over th' b-b-b-bridge, bu-bub-bub-but you'd bub-bub-bub-better be go-go-go-goin on. You'll ga-ga-get there quicker th-th-than I can t-t-t-tell you.—Punch.

Mirth.

"Laugh and grow fat."

"Pooh! You mean 'grow fat and get laughed at.'"—Detroit Free Press.

No Flats For Rent.

Young Man—I am to be married in about a month, and I'm looking for a home. What is the rent of these flats?

Janitor—Hum! Did the girl you intended to marry ever have a mother?

"A mother? Certainly."

"A grandmother?"

"Of course."

"Hem! Let me see. Did that grandmother have a daughter?"

"Why, yes."

"And did the daughter have a daughter?"

"Great snakes! Of course."

"Very sorry, sir, but I can't rent one of those fine flats to people like that. I'm afraid having children runs in the family."—New York Weekly.

The Glad Child.

Georgie—Pa, it says in the papers that the snow is 20 feet deep at Klondike. Is that so?

Pa—I guess it is.

Georgie—Jiminy, but I'm glad we don't live there!

Pa—Why?

Georgie—Just think of gittin up in the mornin and cleanin the sidewalk.—Cleveland Leader.

His Idea of It.

Keedick—Do you believe with Bulwer that death often changes aversion to love?

Fordick—I would put it just the other way. I have known death change love to aversion when the decedent has left his property to some one else.—Up to Date.

Acclimated.

"This Klondike craze is going to help Boston immensely."

"In what way?"

"After those fellows have survived an Alaskan winter they won't be afraid to tackle Boston girls."—Chicago Record.

FAIRY SOAP

PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.

Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.

The Soap of the Century

Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

CUT DOWN

But this is a cut down in prices which will far outdo the Cut in wages. Read the following list which JOHN DRAIN will sell goods for the next 10 days. No marked down sale, nor no fire sale in Lowell can compare with our prices. We have got the reputation of dealing fair and square, and at any expense we will defend this reputation. Everything will be sacrificed for 10 days and for 10 days only.

1000 yards Crash, worth 6¼c. for this sale, 3½c.
1000 yards Heavy Domets, worth 10c., for this sale, 6½c.
30c. Bleached Damask for this sale 25c.
40c. Red Damask for this sale 28c.
A good Red Damask for this sale 10c.
14c. Black Linen Thread for this sale 4c.
1500 yds. Cotton Thread for this sale 10c.
Clark Machine Cotton for this sale 3c. Only 1-2 dozen to customer.
Clark's Crochet Cotton, all colors, for this sale 4c. Only 1-2 dozen to customer.
18c. Machine Oil for this sale 8c.
15c. Vaseline for this sale 8c.
Bay Rum and Florida Water for this sale 10 and 15c.
Fancy Soap, 10c. quality, for this sale 3 for 5c.
Men's 38c. Heavy Woolen Hose for this sale 21c.
Men's 25c. Heavy Woolen Hose for this sale 12½c.
Men's 25 38, 50 and 75c. Heavy Gloves, now 12 1-2c., 19c., 25c., and 38c. Only one half price in every instance.
1 lot Children's Feather Caps, was 50c. for this sale 15c
Children's Nice Astrachans, worth 75c., for this sale 45c.
Children's 25c. Colored Bonnets and Woolen Hats, now 5c.
Children's Nice Silk and Woolen Hoods, worth 50c., 75c. and $1. for this sale 25c. and 38c. Handsome goods.
$1.75 Trimmed Hats and Turbans for this sale 75c.
$4.75 Trimmed Hats and Turbans for this sale $1.98. Only a few to sell.
25 dozen Ladies' extra large White Nurse Aprons, worth 38c., for this sale 21c.
Ladies' 38c. and 40c. extra size Vest and Pants for this sale 25c.
Men's Good Suspenders 10c. Good Plus 2c. paper. 10c. Plus 4c. Machine Cotton, 3 spools for 5c. only. 100 yds. spool.
1 lot 25c. Towels for this sale 15c.
1 lot $1.25 Nice Wrappers for this sale 75c.
Men, Ladies' and Children's Underwear at less than cost. Thousands of other bargains await you at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CUT DOWN

IN PRICES

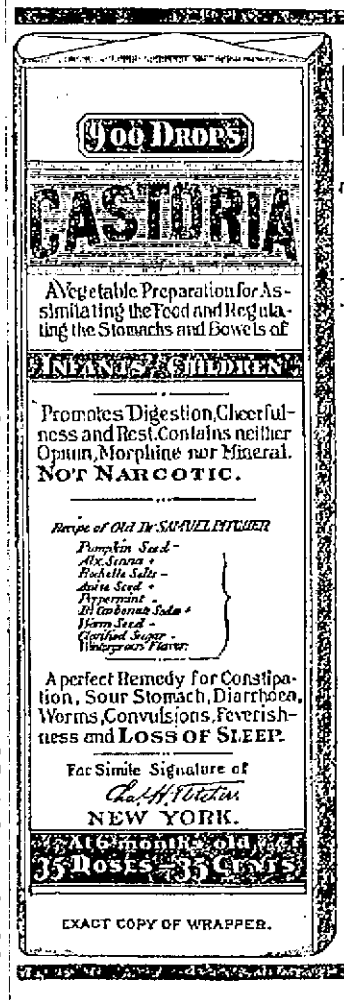
TO SUIT THE TIMES

Children's Woonsocket Arctics, sizes 8 to 10½, 29c.
Ladies' Rubbers 15c.
Men's Plain Rubbers 25c.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.
Youths' Storm King Rubber Boots, 11 to 13, $1.39.
Boys' Storm King Rubber Boots, 3 to 5, $2.40.
Men's Boston Rubber Boots, warranted first quality, $1.79.
Children's Kid Boots, lace or button, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.

We Have the Bargains.

THOMAS P. BOULGER

115 Central Street.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

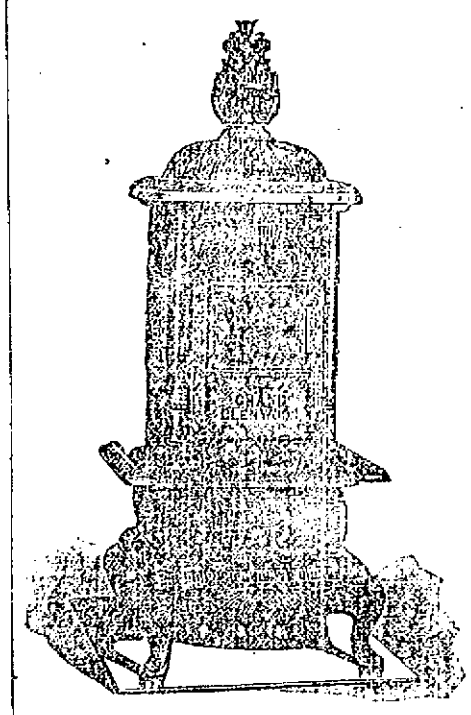
—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT!

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

TEETH

$5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists rak $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Bootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Bunels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	8 59	6 00	$1 07
6 25	7 49	6 23	7 48
6 42	7 5.	6 41	$7 55
$7 04	8 02	7 03	9 10
*7 20	8 16	*8 30	$9 10
$7 23	8 15	*9 10	$9 58
$7 35	8 59	9 10	$10 25
*7 43	8 37	10 17	11 55
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 38	11 35	$12 07
9 43	10 40	12 03	$12 55
11 00	12 04	*1 00	*1 35
$11 42	12 23	2 01	3 04
$12 16	1 05	*3 00	$3 35
1 43	2 50	3 41	5 03
3 00	4 35	4 14	$5 32
*$3 52	4 53	*5 10	5 45
4 45	5 30	5 38	6 35
$5 22	6 18	5 47	6 51
5 41	7 10	6 14	7 31
*$5 22	7 05	*7 30	$8 58
*$7 49	8 30	*8 00	8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 23	12 20

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
$7 29	8 10	9 35	$3 05
$7 28	8 15	9 00	$10 07
8 45	9 55	1 00	$1 57
$9 10	10 10	5 00	$5 59
$4 25	5 32	7 10	$8 15
$5 58	7 00	8 00	8 38
		9 00	10 03

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 15	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 35	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	6 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 48
6 10	7 20	9 40	10 32
7 00	8 05	11 15	12 51
9 25	10 33		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 20	11 45	12 59
4 15	5 28	3 00	5 21
5 30	6 50	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 42		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

$ From Middlesex St. Station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

CHOPPING BOWLS WITH TEA.

Our entire line of Chopping Bowls and Trays given away with 60-cent tea, you can have any size with a pound. Dickson Bros.' tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Alpine club will hold a sociable St. Patrick's night.

Physicians report that there is no great amount of sickness in the city.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Next Tuesday will be the regular meeting night of the common council.

Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, will come this year on February 23.

Prescott Pool and Billiard parlors, newly furnished, 68 Prescott street, upstairs. C. A. Page.

PURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Next Wednesday will be Candlemas Day and special service will be held in all the Catholic churches.

The Urban and Suburban base ball league will meet Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Mathew's hall.

Try one of those easy shaves and first class hair cuts at Sullivan's, 300 Market street, corner of Dutton.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

There are stores where you'll pay $1.50 for the same watch work we charge $1.00 for. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The meeting of the aldermen, which should take place February 22, has been postponed to Thursday evening, February 24.

Slaters and men who work on roofs have been kept busy the last few days cleaning the snow from the roofs of the buildings.

WANTED—All Elastic Web Weavers to keep away from Lowell Goring Works until trouble is settled. Per order Elastic Web Weavers' association.

The Lowell & Suburban street railroad and the street department have had a great number of men at work the past few days clearing the snow piles from the streets.

A greater interest is being taken in astronomy now than ever before in the world's history and those who attend the illustrated lecture at Associate hall next Wednesday evening, by Mr. T. M. Graves, will learn more of this interesting subject than they can get from books in a year's study.

MIDDLESEX WOMEN'S CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the club will be held Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The committee appointed at the last meeting will report the result of their investigations in regard to the possibility of acquiring larger quarters. It is hoped that every member of the club will be present, as it is very important that all should understand what is proposed. The plans presented by Mr. Pollard for a hall adjoining the club quarters can be examined by the club members for an hour before the meeting.

CORBETT NOT TO PLAY.

BRADY DENIES THE RUMOR, IN REGARD TO HIS PLANS.

New York, Jan. 27.—When it became known yesterday that William A. Brady, manager of James J. Corbett, had become interested in the Rochester baseball club of the Eastern league, the rumor at once started that the former pugilistic champion would be utilized by his manager to play on the team and boom it during the coming season.

"There is no truth whatever in the story that Corbett will be placed on the team," said Brady last night. "Although a great admirer of base ball, he has other business to which he must attend. The talk some time ago that Jim and I were after a national league club was all true at the time, but since then events have changed and we do not hold the same views. As far as I am concerned, however, I will entertain the same opinion about the New York club that I did, and would purchase it this minute if there was a possible chance."

The Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust company, at the corner of Merrimack and Palmer streets, Lowell, beginning with February 1st, 1898, will pay interest on deposits subject to check.

"Look after the pence.
The pounds will take care of themselves."

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

Ayer's Asthma Cure

better known as DR. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, has made a record for its remarkable cures of asthma. Cases that have been considered beyond hope or help have been cured by this remedy. One example of such cures, out of the many on record, is all that the space allows:

"My mother has been a great sufferer from asthma for the past ten years, and her recovery is almost without a parallel. On account of her advanced age—over seventy—we had but little hopes of ever seeing her well again; but we are sincerely grateful to inform you that she has been entirely cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—INGLIS BANKS, Tar Brook, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

put up in half size bottles, 50 cts. Full size bottles, $1.00.

CRISP GOSSIP.

The question of the aldermen returning electric road passes has been brought up in nearly every city the past two weeks. Haverhill aldermen have returned the books for the most part. The Haverhill Gazette of Tuesday tells a good story about passes. It is as follows: The latest and best thing yet in the matter of passes for members of the city council over the different electric lines was said this morning by one of their number who is a member of the lower board at that. He had two nice new passes, neither of which had been touched. One was over the L. L. & H., and the other over the H. M. & A. He was asked if he intended to return them, as per the order recently introduced in the lower board. "Give them back?" he replied. "Why certainly." But he added meditatively, "I intend to give them back one at a time. I don't suppose that will make any difference, will it?"—Lawrence Sun.

Lowell aldermen have books, but not to give up.

A well-known specialist in nervous diseases tells me that the influence that different neighborhoods have upon certain kinds of temperament is tremendous, and it is responsible for much of the crime that occasionally startles and shocks the nation. People who are inclined to be melancholy should avoid quiet retreats and live on or near a busy thoroughfare, and if possible within easy reach of the country, while those who lack seriousness and stability of character are better amid more sombre surroundings.

"I must be kind to my Jack now. I can't speak cross to him, because I belong to the Band of Mercy," said a little friend of mine as he showed his badge and pointed to the dog that had almost grown accustomed to rather harsh treatment that was given in a playful and friendly mood.

Mark Twain has been studying the career of Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire, and sums up his conclusions as follows: "I admire him; I frankly confess it; and when his time comes I shall buy a piece of the rope for a keepsake."

The trouble among the members of the High school over the finances was over the debating trip to Lowell, not to Tyngsboro, as some construed the item. The meeting at which the officers resigned was held at the High school building, the 18th, says the Nashua Telegraph.

Don't be short, boys, over a little thing like that.

MATHEWS' SOCIABLE.

The young ladies of the lemonade table of the recent Harvest festival under the management of the Mathews, held a sociable in the Mathews' hall, last night.

The officers and aids were: General manager, D. A. Desmond; floor director Frank Riley; aids, Edward F. Slattery; Peter Brady, Walter V. Hickey, Patrick Nestor, Patrick Lyons, Timothy Dwyer and John Mullaney.

The Manhattan orchestra supplied the music.

Next week the young ladies of the candy table will be entertained.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPTS.

A meeting of the superintendents of the Lowell district, Massachusetts Sunday School Superintendents' union, was held last evening at the residence of Mr. E. S. Bigelow, 48 Gates street, for the purpose of formulating plans and making preliminary arrangements for a rally of all the forces at the annual meeting, which takes place in March. Mr. Hamilton S. Conant of Boston, field secretary, was present and gave many new and helpful ideas on Sunday school work.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Fine job printing done at this office.

KEPT BUSY

The Bon Marche Noted for Bargains "kept busy all the time."

JUST NOW

It is Stocktaking. Measuring and Remarking Goods. Cutting Down the Prices to sell every article if possible

SELLING OUT

without consideration, for former prices or even the cost to manufacture. It's a chance of a lifetime. Don't be unmindful of your interests,

COME ON!

These values beat Klondyke. READ! READ!

Cotton Underwear Bargains.

Muslin Corset Covers, worth 12 1-2c each, easily, 9c

Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, worth 20c each, easily, 12½c

Lace Trimmed Drawers, Umbrella flounce, worth 50c, 25c

Night Robes, Hamburg Trimmed, unusual value, for 59c

Night Robes, Hamburg Trimmed, tremendous value, for 69c

White Skirts, Lace Trimmed, big bargain, for 49c

Sample Night Robes and Skirts, in high grade goods, worth a good deal more money, for 98c

Hundreds of other bargains, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Jackets, Capes.

These must be sold. We will not carry over a Jacket.

$6.00 and $7.50 Jackets, in Kersey, Cheviot and Beaver Cloths. Now they go at $2.98

$12.00 and $12.00 Jackets, of Boucle Cloth, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, etc, etc., Satin and Lace Lined Only about one hundred and fifty left, to go at $4.95

Plush, Capes, Coney Capes, Trimmed with Thibet, etc., Satin and Silk Lined, worth from $10.00 to $12.00. Now they go at $2.98

Capes worth $10.00, in all the popular Cloths, all lengths, Silk Lined. Now they go at $4.98

We mention only a few items in this issue, but our store is FAIRLY AGLOW with BARGAINS that are BARGAINS.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., THE POPULAR STORE

BIG SIX SLEIGHRIDE.

The members of the "Big Six" of Lowell enjoyed a barge ride to Lawrence Wednesday evening. Hanson's barges were used. About twenty-five of the organization arrived at 9.30 o'clock at the Essex House, where Caterer Kernon had prepared a hot supper in advance. After the repast, James Cahill, F. L. Woodbury, James Drury, James O'Neil, Edward McIntire, John McGuane, and George Keefe entertained with songs, recitations and selections on the piano. The return home was made at 12 o'clock. In the party were: John McGuane, Edward Robinson, Charles Marshall, Peter Flood, John Mahoney, Thomas McMahon, Patrick Boland, John Grain, John Finnegan, Thomas Trainor, Edward Young, John Donnelly, J. McNulty, Frank Waite, Frank Campbell, Frank Fagan, George Keefe, Edward McIntire, John Murphy, Cornelius Harrington, Patrick Sharkey, B. Carroll, James Cahill, Martin Coughlin, Michael Reid, Thoas Williams, John Hennessey, John Corcoran, Edward Murphy, Dennis Hayes, William Eaton, A. Gormley.

Fine job printing done at this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Peter's parochial residence, Wednesday, Mr. Oliver J. Rurke of New York and Miss Lottie E. Murphy of thise city were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Ronan. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Lottie Lowe of Chelmsford and the best man was Mr. J. T. Murphy of Manchester, N. H. brother of the bride. The bride was becomingly attired in cream lansdowne with pearl and lace trimming and carried bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore white organdie over yellow silk and carried white pinks. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Lowe, North Chelmsford, where the happy couple received the congratulations of many friends. A wedding supper was served and music was furnished by Pease's orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Rurke received many useful and valuable wedding gifts.

BASKET BALL.

The basket ball game between the Burkes and Newburyports tomorrow night will be most exciting, for the teams are very evenly matched. The Burkes will practice in their gymnasium tonight.

Pete Regan is credited in every city inwhich he plays withing being one of the cleverest men playing the game in this state.

Guthrie has been giving much time to practicing reaching for the ball at the start-off. He has been weak in this respect, compared with visiting players, but he has improved of late.

A game between the Burkes and the Y.M.C.A. team would be witnessed by a crowd that would fill the largest hall in the city.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Cloaks, Furs, Jackets and Coats

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Lowest Prices Yet!

125 ELEGANT WINTER CAPES.

$5.00 Boucle Capes, $1.98; $10.00 Boucle Capes, $3.98; $12.50 Boucle Capes, $4 98; $15.00 Boucle Capes, $5.98.

COLLARETTES.

$5 00 Collarettes now $1.48; $7.50 Collarettes now $2.49; $10.00 Collarettes now $4.98; $15.00 Collarettes now $6.98; $35 00 Mink Collarette, $17.50; $45.00 Persian Lamb Collarette, $25.00.

340 WINTER COATS.

$3.00 High-Neck Jackets, 69c.; $5.00 High-Neck Jackets, $1.98; $10.00 High-Neck Jackets, $3.98; $12 50 High-Neck Jackets, $4.98. The above Jackets are all this year's make.

FURS, FURS.

$50.00 Electric Jackets, now $25.00; $25 00 Astrachan Capes, $11.98; $45 00 Fur Capes, $22 50; $6.00 Fur Scarfs, $3.49; Muffs, 69c., $1.49 to $6.50.

CHRIS HOLMES'

Specialty Cloak and Fur Store,

NOS. 124 AND 126 MERRIMACK STREET.

$100 PER WEEK PAYMENTS

FREE.

Examination of our stock of LADIES' and GENT'S CLOTHING. Don't think that because you come into our store you must buy. The locker receives the same careful attention as the largest buyer. We want every lady in Lowell to get acquainted with our methods of furnishing their entire family. Our prices the lowest, goods the best, and terms the easiest. This list proves our first assertion and if you call we can prove the other two.

$18 Jackets Cut to $8
$15 " " " $6
$12 " " " $5
$10 " " " $4
$8 " " " $3

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT.

EMPIRE CREDIT CLOTHING CO., Over 97 Central St. Open Evenings

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

Final Great Mark-Down Sale of Garments

Jackets at $2.00, down from $5.00.
Jackets at $5.00, down from $10.00.
Jackets at $8.00, down from $15.00.
Jackets at $11.50, down from $25.00.

Dress Skirts made to order at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WRAPPERS.

Special sale of Ladies' French Colored Cashmere Style Heavy Flannelette Wrappers, worth $2.50 each, at only $1.25 each for any size, 32 to 44 bust measure. They are a beautiful palm leaf pattern, well covered and come in different shades and effects, and look like real French goods, which cost 75c. a yard to import. The Wrappers are elegantly made, waists are lined, lined collar, which turns over, cuffs lined, turn back and button, yoke back with Watteau skirt from yoke, skirts cut full at hips and very broad. The cloth in every Wrapper cost $1.75 before it was made up.

STILL ANOTHER DRIVE.

Ladies' Fast Black Satine Waists, all sizes, 61c., were made to sell at $1.

CREDIT TO ALL

Stock Taking

Showed an accumulation of goods which ought to have been turned into cash weeks ago. For the next week or so you can indulge in some rare bargain pickings. These goods must be sold at once. They will be. These prices will do it.

$10.00, $12.00, $14.00
JACKETS AND CAPES
Now $5.98, $6.98, $7.98.

$12.00, $15.00, $18.00
OVERCOATS
Now $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS AND SUITS
Now $2.75, $3.50, $4.00.

TERMS AS EASY AS YOU WANT THEM.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Men's Furnishing Department

STARTLING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES FOR

Saturday's Trade Only

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

37 dozen Men's Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, extra heavy good line of sizes, 75c. grade.
Price for Saturday 33c. Each

17 dozen extra quality Gray Shirts and Drawers, a broken assortment of sizes, regular $1 grade.
Price for Saturday 39c. Each

20 dozen Men's Jersey Ribbrigan Shirts and Drawers, fleece lined.
Price for Saturday 47c. Each

MEN'S GLOVES and MITTENS

10 dozen Heavy Leather Mittens, slightly damaged, regular 50c. goods.
Price for Saturday 15c. Pair

15 dozen Men's Cashmere Gloves, fleece lined, all colors, price to date, 50c.,
Price for Saturday 21c. Pair

OUTSIDE SHIRTS.

20 dozen Boys' Outside Flannelette Shirts and Drawers, dark colors, regular price 39c.
Price for Saturday 19c. Each

30 dozen Men's heavy cotton and wool mixed Outside Shirts, regular retail price up to date 75c.
Price for Saturday 49c. Each

17 dozen Men's Dark Gray Mixed Outside Shirts, never previously offered less than 87c.
Price for Saturday 62c. Each

Men's extra heavy all wool Outside Shirts in checks and fancy colors, regular $1 and $1.25 goods.
Price for Saturday 75c. Each

Ladies' Glove Dept.

Special Reductions for Saturday.

Our entire stock of 25c. Colored Cashmere Gloves,
Price for Saturday 12½c. Pair

Our entire stock of black four button Cashmere Gloves, 50c. qualities.
Price for Saturday 39c. Pair

All our 79c. grade of Kid Gloves, black and colored, will be
Offered Saturday at 59c. Pair

20 dozen Ladies' fur top lined Kid Gloves, in black and browns, regular $1.25 quality,
Price for Saturday 89c. Pair

Our entire stock of $1 Kid Gloves, in black and colors, hook, clasps and buttons.
Price for Saturday 89c Pair.

THREE POUNDS OF TEA FOR $1.00

Saturday is Tea and Coffee Day in Our Store.

As a special inducement to purchasers for Saturday, we will offer a limited quantity of a regular 60c. Tea at 35c. per pound, or 3 pounds for $1.

Five pounds of Mocha or Java Coffee for $1. Sample cups served free. Call and try one.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.